

THE NAPANEE

Vol. LVII) No 9 -E J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY,

W. T. BAIRD

ORGANIST AND CHOIR DIRECTOR

of Trinity Methodist Church.

Teacher of Piano, Organ, and Voice Culture.

A few Pupils more will be accepted.

Studio :—Dundas Street. 38tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Is hereby given not to land on any docks of the Independent Order of Foresters' Island, Deseronto, after 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and not before 7 o'clock in the forenoon. People desiring to do business after hours must obtain a permit from the Superintendent of the Dominion Salvage & Wrecking Co. Ltd. All persons failing to comply with this notice will be prosecuted. By order.

C. LURIE.

Superintendent.

52 c

DOXSEE & CO.

JANUARY SALE OF

MILLINERY

TRIMMED HATS

Clearance Sale of Trimmed Hats, regular prices \$4.00 to \$9.00.

Sale Price \$2.90

UNTRIMMED

Untrimmed shapes in Velvet, Hatter's Plush, regular prices \$2.25 to \$5.00.

Sale Price \$1.35.

Ladies' and Misses' Wool Caps and Scarfs, Special Prices.

BLOUSES

in Crepe de Chine and Georgette Crepe. See them before buying.

The Leading Millinery House

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000
Rest and Undivided Profits... 7,421,292
Total Deposits92,102,072

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE QUESTION

For over two years the County Council of Lennox and Addington have had the question before them as to the advisability of accepting the offer of donations, to be used towards defraying the expenses in establishing a House of Refuge in this County. Perhaps most of the citizens of this County are aware that the late R. D. Schermehorn bequeathed a large part of his estate to his executors, Mr. Alexander Grange, Mr. T. B. German and Mr. T. A. Martin, in trust to be given to such charitable object or objects as they might select. The said executors have offered \$12,000 from this estate to the County to be used in establishing a House of Refuge, and the Town of Napanee have offered for the same purpose, the amount of \$3,000 held in trust by the town from the estate of the late Reuben Wright.

At the last meeting of the County Council the question was again brought up for consideration. Arguments were heard for and against and facts and figures were placed before the Council. The executors mentioned above were interviewed with the result that they agreed, that in case their offer of donation was accepted at this sitting of the council, they would consent to the time for the actual commencement of the Building of the House of Refuge; be extended to five years after the signing of peace terms. This means that the County would have five full years after the war was over before they would have to start operations.

The reason for asking for this extension of time was that it was considered probable that for some time after the war is terminated it would be natural to expect that all kinds of building material would be very high in price, also labor would be scarce and wages high, and a five year period would allow time for conditions to resume something of a normal state.

The Executors of the Schermehorn estate have to close up the affairs of the estate by October of this year, and there is no hope of their holding this offer open for the County's acceptance any later than the coming March Session of the County Council.

Several new members of the Council admitted that they had been opposed to the acceptance of these donations, but since they had heard the matter fully discussed and explained and been given all the facts in the matter they had changed their views and would feel disposed to accept these offers, except for the reason that their electors not being fully informed as to the facts were opposed to their doing so. If they were given time to place the matter fully before their electors they felt satisfied they would be in a position to support the acceptance of these donations at the coming March session of the council.

I have been urged by different parties to place the facts fully before the people through the medium of

are the facts as I believe them to exist:

1. PRESENT ARRANGEMENT BY THE COUNTY FOR TAKING CARE OF ITS AGED DEPENDANTS

The County at the present time has an arrangement with the Home for aged, and the House of Industry at Kingston to care for all persons sent from this county at a rate of \$2.50 per week for each inmate. We have an average of from 30 to 35 in these two Institutions at the present time, and the cost to the County last year was about \$3500.00, to which may be added Doctors' fees, cost of transportation of inmates to the Homes, charges for clothing, etc., which would total over \$4000.00. These amounts have been paid by the Ratepayers of this county and will, of course, continue from year to year until we provide a home of our own. We have reason to believe that this arrangement has been fairly satisfactory insofar as that the inmates have received fair treatment.

2. WHY CONSIDER CHANGING THIS ARRANGEMENT?

To appreciate the reasons for changing an apparent satisfactory arrangement we must first understand the act in respect to the House of Refuge question.

The Ontario Statutes explicitly states that any county that has not a Home for its Aged and Destitute shall at once proceed with the erection and maintenance of such a home, or two adjoining Counties may agree to the Joint erection of such a Home. Forty-five acres of tillable land shall be provided, and plans and specifications must be approved by the Government. If these regulations are carried out the Government pays \$4000.00 towards the cost.

At the present time there are not more than three Counties in the Province who have not complied with this act, and Lennox and Addington is one of them. Any ratepayers of the County may institute proceedings and force the county to fulfil the requirements of the House of Refuge Act.

A few years ago certain parties did start proceedings to force the County to build a Home, and the Council of that time sent a delegation to appear before the Provincial Secretary and plead for an extension of time. Reasons were advanced by this delegation that the County was not in a position then to build a House of Refuge, and the Minister consented, ONLY AS A TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT, that the present method of caring for our Poor would be consented to for the time being. It is not considered probable that any Government would force the County in this matter while the war is on, but as soon as the war is over there is every reason for us to expect that steps will be taken to have the House of Refuge Act enforced in this County.

3. WHAT IS THE PROBABLE COST OF SUCH AN UNDERTAKING

A Financial statement with Auditors Report for one of the Western Counties placed before the Council and

not reach \$35,000.00. This would mean that the county would have to provide about \$10,000.00, or little over one mill on the dollar of the fixed assessment of the county. The interest charges on actual capite expenditure that this county would have to provide for would be about \$500.00. If we stop to think the expenditure of \$10,000.00 by this county is not such a serious matter when we take into consideration the fact that this county is now annually raising by taxation over \$30,000.00 for patriotic purposes to maintain our Patriotic Fund and other obligation directly brought on by the war. Our citizens do not complain because they are called on to provide their just share of money to assist in the care of the wives and children of our soldiers, and we have no reason for thinking they would complain against contributing \$10,000.00 towards establishing a home for the dependant aged of this county, after the war is over and they have been relieved of the heavy taxation for patriotic purposes.

IN CONCLUSION

The whole question simmers down to this. Do the ratepayers, with these facts before them, feel that their council should turn this proposition down, practically giving a way over \$20,000.00, and taking their chances of having to put the money up themselves shortly after the war is over. Personally I am satisfied that the county will sometime in the near future be called on to live up to the House of Refuge Act and provide a proper home for their dependant aged people.

I have been accused of pressing this question because the Town of Napanee want it. I would like to refute this statement for the reason that I have never taken the question up in a general way with my electors. We are elected to look after the people we represent and use our best judgment in all questions that come before us. It is quite impossible to take a referendum on each question as it arises, and if our judgment is found to be at fault the electors have the privilege once each year of removing us from office.

It is a fact that every chairman of the Poor Committee in Napanee for years past found it very hard to persuade our aged dependants to go to these institutions in Kingston. They have a dread of being sent to Kingston with all its institution such as medical colleges, hospitals, prisons and asylums, and in a number of cases people have been forced against their will.

It might be worth considering that if this Home were established within the county, relatives of inmates would be rendering them assistance which would be a direct saving to the ratepayers, and under present arrangements such friends cannot conveniently go to Kingston, and would hesitate asking admission to these institutions. I am informed by lawyer of the town that, very frequently well-to-do people desire in their wills to make donations to charity, and there being no other charitable institution in this county there would no doubt be many donations given under the

In Crepe de Chene and Georgetown Crepe. See them before buying.

The Leading Millinery House

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

Capital Paid up.....\$7,000,000
 Rest and Undivided Profits... 7,421,292
 Total Deposits 92,102,072
 Total Assets.....121,130,558

Savings Bank Department.

Deposits of \$1.00 and upwards received and interest at best current rate paid.
 Farmers' Business Solicited and General Banking Business Transacted.

Napanee Branch, **E. R. CHECKLEY** Mgr.

Yarker Branch, **R. M. MACPHERSON** Mgr.

NORTHERN CROWN BANK

Head Office—Winnipeg.

Capital (authorized)..... \$6,000,000
 Capital (paid up)..... 1,431,200
 Rest and Undivided Profits \$848,544

DIRECTORS.

President—Capt. Wm. Robinson.
 Vice-President—John Stovel.
 W. R. Eawlf, A. McTavish Campbell,
 Sir Douglas Cameron, K.C.M.G.,
 F. F. Hutchings, Geo. Fisher.
 General Manager—Robert Campbell.

Special Care given to Savings Accounts.

Savings Bank Department at all Branches.

A General Banking Business Transacted.

W. J. WIGGINS.

Manager Napanee Branch.

Don't Forget!

I am open to buy all kinds of

**Grain Seeds and Beans,
 Hay, Straw and Potatoes,
 in small or Car Lots
 AT TOP PRICES.**

And have For Sale

**Flour, Bran, Shorts, and Mixed
 Feeds, Meal, Oil Cake, and
 Cotton Seed.**

OUR NEW GROCERY

One Door West, is nicely stocked with First-Class Goods.—A call will repay you.

FRED. A. PERRY,

Dundas Street,
 NAPANEE, ONTARIO.
 Opposite Campbell House.

The best line of Stationery, Fountain Pens and Inks in town at WALLACE'S Drug Store, limited.

Several new members of the Council admitted that they had been opposed to the acceptance of these donations, but since they had heard the matter fully discussed and explained and been given all the facts in the matter they had changed their views and would feel disposed to accept these offers, except for the reason that their electors not being fully informed as to the facts were opposed to their doing so. If they were given time to place the matter fully before their electors they felt satisfied they would be in a position to support the acceptance of these donations at the coming March session of the council. I have been urged by different parties to place the facts fully before the people, through the medium of the Press, in order that all may be in a position to consider the question with the facts before them. Below

ANNUAL MEETING!

Of the Lennox and Addington Mutual Fire Insurance Co. will be held in the Council Chamber, Napanee, on

Saturday, Feb. 2nd,

1918, at 1:30 o'clock p.m. sharp

to hear the Auditors' Report, appoint two Directors, and transact the general business of the Company.

All interested in insurance are invited to attend.

A. C. PARKS, MANLY JONES,
 President. Sec.-Treas.



TENDERS WANTED!

SEALED TENDERS for the lease of market tolls and market and station scales will be received by the undersigned up to MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4th, at 1 p.m. The tender shall be for a period of one year and the successful tenderer shall be required to enter into an agreement before taking over the work. The said successful tenderer will not be required to have any care or supervision of the town hall or fire hall. Address your tender to the undersigned and mark on the outside "tender for market tolls"

W. A. GRANGE,
 Clerk.

Dated January 22nd, 1918.

Kodaks and supplies are sold in Napanee only at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

House of Refuge, and the Minister consented, ONLY AS A TEMPORARY ARRANGEMENT, that the present method of caring for our Poor would be consented to for the time being. It is not considered probable that any Government would force the County in this matter while the war is on, but as soon as the war is over there is every reason for us to expect that steps will be taken to have the House of Refuge Act enforced in this County.

3. WHAT IS THE PROBABLE COST OF SUCH AN UNDERTAKING

A Financial statement with Auditors Report for one of the Western Counties was placed before the Council and a full statement of the cost of such an institution was fully and correctly set forth. In this particular case the County had just completed the purchase of a site and erection of Home and all necessary buildings. The total cost including 100 acres of land was \$36000.00, and the Government accepted same and paid the \$4000.00 as provided in the Act. This institution is at present housing over 50 inmates. This may be considered as a fair basis to form an estimate on as to what a like institution would cost this County. In our case we could probably reduce this cost by not having so large a number to provide for.

4. WHAT IT COSTS COUNTIES WHO HAVE THEIR OWN HOMES, TO MAINTAIN EACH INMATE PER WEEK.

We had financial statements from practically every County in Ontario, showing the number of inmates in each home and the cost of maintaining each Inmate per week. The number of inmates varied from 40 and up in accordance with the size of the Counties, and the cost of maintaining each Inmate per week varied from \$1.27 a week to \$2.55 a week, but in the majority of cases, the average was from \$1.70 to \$2.25 per week. These figures in most cases covered charges for Capital Expenditures, provided for keep of manager, matron and necessary help. These figures may be compared with the amount this county is paying now \$2.50 a week.

5. WHAT THESE DONATIONS OFFERED TO THE COUNTY REALLY REPRESENT.

The cash offered totals \$15,000.00 and will be placed out at interest to accumulate to the advantage of the county. We feel safe in estimating that there will be seven years accrued interest to be added to the principle by the time the money would have to be expended. Roughly estimating the accrued interest at \$5,000.00 the net amount in seven years to the credit of the county would be \$20,000.00, to which may be added \$4,000.00 from the Government, making a total of \$24,000.00, which costs the county not one cent. If an institution large enough to serve the needs of this county were provided we would feel safe in estimating that the total cost should

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It might be worth considering this if this Home were established within the county, relatives of inmates would be rendering them assistance, which would be a direct saving to the rat payers, and under present arrangements such friends cannot conveniently go to Kingston, and would hesitate asking admission to these institutions. I am informed by lawyers of the town that very frequently well-to-do people desire in their wills to make donations to charity, and the being no other charitable institution in this county there would no doubt be liberal donations given under the wills of such parties in support of House of Refuge.

Believing as I do that the people of this county wish to provide for their poor and unfortunate citizens in a proper manner, I would suggest that they express their views on the question to the reeve's of their respective municipalities with the object in view of either finally accepting this offer at the March session, council, or if not in favor of the proposal, to reject the proposition and have the matter finally closed.

MARK GRAHAM,
 Reeve of Napanee.

Remember we are Napanee agents for the Alladin Lamp supplies. WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

FUEL CONSERVATION

MERCHANTS OF NAPANEE DOING THEIR BIT BY SAVING COAL AND WOOD.

Suggestions for a further economy in fuel.

The new Mayor and Town Council inaugurated well their term of office by taking up the burning question saving fuel, and are to be congratulated on their success in curtailing the hours in which merchants and others are doing business.

Places of business which contain perishable goods cannot save money by the shorter business hours, but others can and are doing so.

A much larger saving could be made, during the severe cold weather now prevailing, if the stores and offices in town were to remain closed from Saturday night until Tuesday morning. This, of course, would somewhat of a hardship to the general public, but it would be more than offset by the release of fuel for domestic use. The coal situation still acute and may continue so, therefore it is well to prevent, possible, suffering in the homes.

The churches in town are setting good example by using their Sunday School rooms for services instead of the churches, but they could make still greater saving by all using one building for public worship and Sunday Schools. The town hall has been more or less heated all the time and if the congregations would con- to an arrangement as to hours, each could have their own services. The Council Chamber would be suitable for Sunday Schools, each taking different hour.

These suggestions are worthy careful consideration as the fuel problem is a serious one.

One application of any Louse Powder will not rid your cattle of lice because the 1st application does not destroy the eggs which hatch out a few days. We can guarantee, however, that 2 to 3 applications of our new Electric Louse Powder, 5 or days apart, will do work thorough —WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

Butter Paper

Printed and packed in

25 Cent Packages.

The Express Printing House.

NAPANEE EXPRESS

CANADA—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1st, 1918

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

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ONE OF THE N.C.I. BOYS ON LEAVE IN LONDON

France, Jan. 4th, 1918.

Dear Dad:

Well, I forgot just how much I told you about my London trip in my letter, so if I repeat anything or tell a different story you can blame it on the blues. I could leave Canada in February, 1916, and could leave Shorncliffe in May, 1916, but to leave London in December, 1917, was the hardest tooth to pull. When on Sunday morning, about 5 a.m., December 30th, 1917, we left the hotel in the rain to walk to Victoria station, I did not give a farthing whether the world ended there or not. The tubes and busses had not started running and the taxis refused to run, hence we walked. Down Charing Cross Road, across Trafalgar square and on down Victoria street past Buckingham Palace to the station, was our route.

We left No. 7 about 4 a.m. on the 16th of December, Irien, Pomeroy, Dicken, Elliott and myself were the five fortunates for the trip. We got a train at once and instead of going to Dee, as we should have done, we went on up to Cee where we should not have been at all. That did not bother us at all so we took a train to the docks, attached ourselves to a party going on board the boat and sailed at noon. We got to Dee before 2 p.m. and hence to London at 5 p.m. At Victoria station where the train dumped us, the voluntary reception people took us in hand. On coming out of the station we had to walk down a lane in front of the different pens just like sorting stock at the stock yards in Chicago. Lined up on each side were women looking for their men from the front and others looking for prospective men to look after the apres la guerre. Soon a sorter spotted us and said "Canada this way, French money or cheques?" His enquiry was whether we had francs or a cheque. I said "cheque" and he said "Wait there." That was all there was to it, no other question or anything. We waited on the spot requested about half a minute when a little man with a band on his arm came along and took us for a five minute walk to the Maple Leaf Club, where an officer was waiting to cash our cheques immediately. Then we were free.

A few directions from the nearest cop, a dive down the tube, one change and we came out on Trafalgar Square. More questions to a cop, fifteen minutes walk and we had a room at the Shaftesbury Hotel, a wash and straight to dinner. By the time we dug our way through the menu it was too late for anything but a game of English Billiards and bed, a real bed at that.

December 17th spent the whole morning in getting an outfit, that would pass anywhere I wanted to go. Started right from inside out and bought underwear, shirt, boots, breeches, puttees, gloves and cap. Had everything sent to my room at once, stopped in at a barber, then

"The New Fairbanks-Morse Type Z Engine"

YOU simply cannot get more engine value per dollar than you get when you buy either of these engines. They are oil engines built to use kerosene and other cheaper fuel as well as gasoline.

Here's where you get your economy—these engines use kerosene so successfully that you get the same power from a gallon of kerosene as from a gallon of gasoline—and you save the difference in cost!

POWER? All you want and more. These Type "Z" engines are built to serve.

Every distinctive feature of these wonderful engines does it part to develop maximum power from least fuel. Results are the test we ask. They are the most practical, money-saving and all-round satisfactory engines that your money can buy. Adopted for General farm work such as Grinding, Ensilage Cutting, Wood Sawing, pumping electric lighting, etc.

1 1/2 H. P.	\$ 71
3 H. P.	\$126
6 H. P.	\$225

Lennox Automobile & Motor Boat Company, 'Phone 234,
NAPANEE, ONT.
ALL MOTOR BOAT AND AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

THE DOMINION BANK

Established 1871

CAPITAL AND RESERVE \$13,000,000

Farmers' Sale Notes

Farmers will do well to leave their sale notes with The Dominion Bank for collection. Consult the Manager.

NAPANEE BRANCH: F. COTTLE, Manager.

strand when along came the cop on a bicycle tooting a whistle and calling out "Take cover". That did it, the busiest street in London was absolutely deserted in twenty minutes. About that time the guns began to rattle and I went on Waterloo Bridge to have a look. I looked and listened to have a look. I looked and listened and heard it coming right down by Cleopatra's needle. I knew they would not drop twice the same spot so over to the needle I went. In my diary I wrote a note on the next half hour but tore it out, as it read: too much like the Boxer Rebellion in China.

Later we went down the tube until the "All Clear" was sounded by Boy Scouts on the bugle. They blow the two notes of "Lights Out" so being a soldier I went to bunk.

G. F. C.

If you want a box of chocolates that you can give with confidence as to their freshness and quality get a box of Legget's Page & Shaw, or

G. F. RUTTAN, K. C.

BAFRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.

Office—Merchants Bank Chambers, Napanee.
Money to loan.

Telephones—Office 21, Residence 122.

H. W. SMITH

(Successor to W. D. MacCormack)

Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College
B. V. Sc., of Toronto University.

OFFICE—Centre Street.

'Phone 61.

U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.

PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.

OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.

19-1-1.

DR. MEMBERY,

late of Royal Navy, having resigned his commission, intends practicing his profession at Adolphustown. Dr.

such as medical colleges, hospitals, prisons and asylums, and in a number of cases people have been forced against their will.

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One application of any Louse Powder will not rid your cattle of lice, cause the 1st application does not destroy the eggs which hatch out in a few days. We can guarantee, however, that 2 to 3 applications of our W. Electric Louse Powder, 5 or 6 days apart, will do work thoroughly. WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

mediately. Then we were free.

A few directions from the nearest cop, a dive down the tube, one change and we came out on Trafalgar Square. More questions to a cop, fifteen minutes walk and we had a room at the Shaftesbury Hotel, a wash and straight to dinner. By the time we dug our way through the menu it was too late for anything but a game of English Billiards and bed, a real bed at that.

December 17th spent the whole morning in getting an outfit, that would pass anywhere I wanted to go. Started right from inside out and bought underwear, shirt, boots, breeches, puttees, gloves and cap. Had everything sent to my room at once, stopped in at a barber, then after a bath, I was dressed and ready for business by noon.

In the afternoon we went to see "Carminette," a very pretty little musical comedy, at the Prince's Theatre. As soon as that was over I left the boys, took a tube to Russell Square, and then walked over to Mrs. Sneath's hotel on Montague street. Stayed here for dinner with Lena and left just in time to get down town again to "Chu Chin Chow" via tube as usual. Harold H— is in Ireland. The three boys I was with in the afternoon were already in the seat when I arrived (with the curtain rising) "Chu Chin Chow" was quite similar to the "Mikado".

Dec. 18th—Got up quite late (naturally no bugle) so that after a bath and breakfast it was about 11 o'clock. Made enquiry as to whereabouts of "Cooke Sons & Co." and headed for that locality riding on top of buss (No. 11). I found London an extremely easy place to find my way about in. All that is necessary is to know where you want to go and keep your eyes open. The bus system by road and the tubes below are very wonderfully managed, the latter being incredibly fast. I got to 12 Friday Street quite easily, found Mr. H. M. Cooke, introduced myself. Cooke produced your letter, the photo that I had never seen, and the money. We then went about the carpet warehouses—introducing me to all the department heads, in silk Hats and Prince Alberts—by the way. They have an extremely large warehouse right in the heart of London not over two hundred yards from St. Paul's Cathedral. After I had inspected everything from bombproof cellar to the attic, Mr. Cooke took me out to lunch at the "New City Club". It used to be the "Liberal Club" but on account of the war the politics was dropped. The Club is largely patronized by the big Bank and business men of the city. It is quite close to the main Bank of England, the exchange, Bank of Montreal, and all the big broker's houses. I was the only one in Khaki in the whole club and by the way—it would make the Quinte Hotel look like the "Queen's" at Napanee. I was mighty glad that I was not dressed like the first night I struck London. Some men remarked that France could not be a very bad place as you look as though you just left the tailors. As a matter of fact, I had just left my tailor and barber on the Strand, but I did not let the cat out of the bag.

Mr. Cooke took me through the Bank of England, which is open only to a very few and also through the Exchange. After all this we returned to the Office where he gave me a card of introduction to the factory up North and also that book, which I sent to you some time ago.

From there I went through St. Paul's, walked up a bit farther and went through "Garnages" a large departmental store and from there to the hotel.

We intended going to a theatre in the evening and were killing time about 7 o'clock by walking up the

to have a look. I looked and listened and heard it coming right down by Cleopatra's needle. I knew they would not drop two in the same spot so over to the needle I went. In my diary I wrote a note on the next half hour but tore it out, as it read, too much like the Boxer Rebellion in China.

Later we went down the tube until the "All Clear" was sounded by Boy Scouts on the bugle. They blow the two notes of "Lights Out" so being a soldier I went to bunk.

G. F. C.

If you want a box of chocolates that you can give with confidence as to their freshness and quality get a box of Legget's Page & Shaw, or Willard's Forkdip Chocolates at WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents for Napanee.

GRIEVE'S CORNERS.

Hi there! Mr. Editor! Give us a hand and lend us a shovel. We're again deep in the drifts. Indeed and it's hard to get our ink thawed out for the frost, or our wits collected, on account of the winds.

Well, our January thaw took place in the house where the women are busy melting snow for washing. Wells and cisterns are beginning to feel the effects of prohibition.

Ploughing is the order of the day, punctuated by sneezes and snuffles.

Messrs. Ross Lasher and Ralph Armstrong made a flying trip to Belleville to enlist for overseas one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Sturgeon arrived from Toronto to visit her mother, Mrs. Manson York, who, we regret to say is very ill.

A number from this vicinity showed their loyalty in planking down their Dollar and their order for membership with our Farmers' Co-operative Association. At last the poor down-trodden hayseed farmer has decided that it's his turn to unite with something else besides the shovel and hoe, and give the middle man a chance to put prices where we all can reach them. It is hoped they will have enough co-hesion to compare favourably with a two to one mixture of cement, and show 'em all that when farmers will, they can stick.

Hauling wood is taking the attention of many, when the storms give them a recess.

Mr. and Mrs. John Schermerhorn spent Thursday last at John Armstrong's, Forest Mills.

That which proves a good servant but an exceedingly hard master, visited W. J. Booth's store on Thursday last, completely destroying the building and a large portion of the contents. Much sympathy is felt for them in their loss.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Bradshaw spent Monday at Mr. Manson York's, Ingle.

Mr. P. G. Huyck spent Monday last in Newburgh on business.

A number from here attended the address given in the Roblin Methodist Church by Miss Howard, who has spent the last six years as instructor among the Ruthenians in Alberta. All report having enjoyed it very much.

The Farmers' Association expect to unload a car of shorts at Roblindale very soon now.

Mr. Chas. Walrath, we are sorry to say, still continues on the sick list.

This vicinity was greatly shocked to hear of the death of Mrs. Rev. J. F. Everson, our former pastor's wife. All extend their sympathy to Mr. Everson and family.

Nothing better for lice on stock than our new Electric Louse Powder, guaranteed to give results or your money back—WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

(Successor to W. D. MacDonnell)
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College
B. V. Sc. of Toronto University
OFFICE—Centre Street.
Phone 61.

U. M. WILSON,

Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public,
Crown Attorney, Clerk of the Peace.
PHONES—Office 46, residence 125.
OFFICE—Dundas Street, Napanee.
19-1-1.

DR. MEMBERY,

late of Royal Navy, having resigned his commission, intends practicing his profession at Adolphustown. Dr. Membery is a graduate of England; also holds the Alberta and Ontario license.

51-1-1.

Drs. McLaughlin & Nash, DENTISTS

Over Wallace's Drug Store.

Entrance on John St.

52-1-1.

MEN WANTED—Everywhere to show samples or mail circulars for Large Mail Order House. Permanent position with pay \$20 weekly. THE CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION, Windsor, Ontario.

WANTED TO BUY Two carloads of mixed hay, clover, no objection. Quote prices below. L. H. Cars, any shipping point in Lennox or Addington. Apply to G. R. CURRIAN, Agricultural Office, Napanee.

FOR SALE—A number of houses and lots in town, and also a number of desirable farms. Apply to T. B. GERMAN.

FOR SALE—On easy terms. One Seed Store on Dundas Street; one Store House and Evaporator, on Water Street. Apply to Thos. Symington.

ORGAN FOR SALE—In first class condition. Would make good organ for country church. Upright make, solid walnut case. Apply to MRS. JOHN POLLARD, Dundas Street, Napanee.

FOR SALE—Desirable Property, corner Dundas and West streets. Brick House and office in first class repair, small Barn, also Black Walnut Office Fixture, including counter railing, drawers and cupboards. Some used sash with glass. Apply to premises, MRS. F. E. DOUGLAS.

FARM FOR SALE—100 acres + 1/2, 20 acres work land in a good state of cultivation, balance in wood, situated on Newburgh Road, three quarters of a mile from Napanee. Good buildings, convenient, with electric light. Abundant supply of hard soft water. Address or apply on premises to W. R. LOFT, Napanee, R. R. No. 1.

YARKER.

There is a regular scramble for white flour before the advent of the new flour on the 28th inst. One can travel from Moscow to Napanee and not secure one bag of Five Roses flour, which the farmers and villagers are after. A few bags of a lower grade of flour might be picked up here and there, and even this quality of flour is hard to find. Stocks are depleted in the country at present. Car loads of flour on the way are sold out, so eager are the farmers and others to secure the white flour. Hoarding is being resorted to in many cases. A car of flour arrived in Harrowsmith, and one farmer alone took away one ton of it to his home. Some have as many as twelve bags, and this in village homes. Country bakers are advancing the price of bread.

Mrs. William Grier is home. She was formerly Miss Madeline Foster. Rev. Mr. Raymond and family have gone to his home for a week.

Physicians advise that cheap grades of Aspirin Tablets are injurious to the system. Buy your Aspirin at WALLACE'S Drug Store and insure against getting any inferior grades.

The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged or admission, will be charged 5c. per line for insertion, if in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c. per line each insertion.

E. & J. HARDY & CO.

Advertising Contractors and
News Correspondents.

Fleet Street, London, E. C. 1, England

A file of this paper can be seen free of charge by visitors to London, to whom advice gratis will be given, if required.

W. G. WILSON,

BARRISTER,

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HERRINGTON, WARNER & GRANGE

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Office—Warner Block, Opposite Post Office

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street
Napanee

D. A. LEONARD, M.D., O.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, M.D.

Take House Surgeon of the Kingston General
Hospital

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between
West and Mohr Streets, Napanee. 517

D. R. BENSON

Graduate Ontario Veterinary College,

has opened an office second door south of
Express Printing Office, where he may be
consulted on all diseases of Domestic
Animals. All lat-st veterinary sciences.

Residence: West Street, near
Madden's grocery.

Kingston Business College

(Limited)
Kingston, Canada.

Canada's Highest Grade Business
School offers superior courses in
Book-keeping, Shortland, Civil Service
and all commercial subjects.

Our graduates secure best positions.
Particulars free.

H. E. METCALF, Principal.

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED!

at once for
NAPANEE
and District for

CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.

and is now
ready.

Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN
GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock,
including McINTOSH RED APPLE,
ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPB-

NEWS TOPICS OF WEEK

Important Events Which Have
Occurred During the Week.

The Busy World's Happenings Care-
fully Compiled and Put into
Handy and Attractive Shape for
the Readers of Our Paper—A
Solid Hour's Entertainment.

WEDNESDAY.

Miss Mary Haig, cousin of Sir
Douglas Haig, is dead.

The Canadian Fisheries Mission
called upon President Wilson.

An army of 20,000 threshers may
be organized for the Province of
Ontario.

New vocational courses in a score
of callings have been inaugurated at
Queen's University.

General Boroevic has succeeded
the Archduke Eugene as chief of the
enemy forces on the Italian front.

British Labor women meeting at
Nottingham sent a message of greet-
ing to the women of the United
States.

Manitoba's Moving Picture Censor
Board has banned comedy films as
tending to make the public too friv-
olous.

Mr. S. A. Armstrong, Director of
Military Hospitals, said there are
plenty of vacant beds for soldiers pa-
tients outside Toronto.

Quebec may have prohibition next
year, the Provincial Government hav-
ing the decision now in its hand, the
date mentioned by Premier Gouin be-
ing May 1, 1919.

Commissioner R. A. Pringle has
recommended to the Finance Minis-
ter fixing the price of newspaper
paper in rolls at \$2.85 per 100 lbs.
from Feb. 1 to May 1 next.

Vancouver may enter into world
competition in steel shipbuilding on
the basis of Belfast or Glasgow, the
Government being in negotiation
with eastern capitalists and metal-
lurgical experts.

Wilfrid Cabana, a Montreal police-
man, won a weight-lifting contest at
Sohmer Park by lifting an automob-
ile weighing 3,000 pounds; his com-
petitor, Hector Decarie, broke a bone
in his shoulder trying to lift a plat-
form carrying 1,961 pounds of iron.

Our stand at Brest-Litovsk shows
the will to win is not weakened;
that not a single muscle is soft-
ened," declared Grand Admiral von
Tirpitz, speaking at a meeting of the
Fatherland party. "The battles are
great, but the goals are beautiful,"
he concluded.

According to news received from
Russian revolutionary circles at
Zurich, the entire Romanoff family,
including the Czar and Czarina, are
to be tried for treason soon in Petro-
grad, by order of Trotsky. The
Romanoffs will be allowed to employ
civil lawyers. The proceedings will
be public. It is reported the Czar
has been informed of the decree, and
already is preparing his defence at
Tobolsk.

THURSDAY.

British airmen continued to bom-
bard the Turkish worship Goeben.

The Methodist General Conference
will meet in Hamilton October 2
next.

Mrs. F. Priestman and her three-
year-old son were burned to death at
their home in Ford, Ont.

Over 700 lives were lost on two
British steamers sunk in the Medi-
terranean Sea by the enemy.

The soldiers' ballots, totalling
some 55,000 or 60,000, have been al-
located, except those in dispute.

Cabinet meetings now will be held
regularly Tuesdays, Thursdays,
and Saturdays and at other times as ne-



COSTS LITTLE
Accomplishes Much

A two-cent stamp does a lot of
very little money, but it would
quire thousands of two-cent stamps
and personal letters to make
wants known, to say nothing
a big investment in the
Want Ads

chase of additional supplies pending
investigation.

The military authorities report
that satisfactory work is being done
in rounding up absentees who "took
to the woods" when the Military
Service Act was put in force. In one
case 58 men out of 60 in a Quebec
lumber camp were gathered in.

SATURDAY.

France's war outlay up to the end
of 1917 was 87,200,000,000 francs.

The town of Mackay, in Queens-
land, Australia, was destroyed by a
cyclone.

Ottawa was granted the privilege
of cutting wood for fuel in Algon-
quin Park.

A School of Navigation with a
three months' course has been open-
ed at Queen's University.

Maxwell D. Fraser, K.C., a promi-
nent barrister in London, died of
heart failure at his home.

Canada's field crops in 1917
totalled in value more than a billion
dollars, the highest on record.

The Toronto Patriotic and Red
Cross Fund campaign closed with
subscriptions amounting to \$3,333-
148.

The Industrial Workers of the
World were barred from membership
in the United Mine Workers' orga-
nization.

Robbers ransacked St. John's
church, the old military church of
Toronto, and it is believed that they
sought the Bishop's crozier.

Mr. Edward Boyle, Secretary of
the Winnipeg Board of Trade, in an
interview said that the West was
strong for nationalization of rail-
ways.

The last log schoolhouse in Hast-
ings county has given place to a
modern brick structure, at Bell's
Rapids, the extreme north of the
county.

W. F. Tye of Montreal, formerly
chief engineer of the C. P. R., has
been appointed to the Commission of
Conservation, succeeding the late Sir
Sandford Fleming.

The death of Actg. Sgt. J. M. Tim-
bers of Hawkesbury was attributed
by Lieut.-Colonel W. T. Connell, as
the result of a post-mortem examina-
tion, to the more or less persistent
use of wood alcohol.

MONDAY.

French and Italian ship losses last
week were light.

Premier Wellerle has reorganized
the Hungarian Cabinet.

The Supreme War Council will
meet in Paris this week.

Queen's University will admit no
more negro medical students.

Ald. W. S. Wheldon has been ap-

FERMENT IN GERMANY

Militarists Resent Peace Speech
of Chancellor.

Hindenburg and Ludendorff Insist on
Their Policy of Frightfulness as
Pan-Germanism and Threaten to
Resign if von Hertling Controls
the Kaiser.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—What new
has been permitted to pass the Ger-
man censor indicates that a political
hornet's nest has again been stirred
up in Germany. A despatch from
Zurich to the Exchange Telegraph
Company quotes the Berlin corre-
spondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung
as saying that the Pan-Germans are
"kicking up a tremendous row," and
declaring that Field Marshal von
Hindenburg and General von Lude-
dorff, dissatisfied with Chancellor
von Hertling's speech before the
main committee of the Reichstag, are
again talking of retiring.

Emperor William himself has not
been spared, and the Deutsche Tage-
zeitung styling him the "present re-
presentative" of the house of Ho-
henzollern, probably desiring to
show by a parallel between the Em-
peror and the Crown Prince that the
annexationists cherish the latter as
the savior of Germany at the la-
mentable "from sinking in the aby-
dug by four men—Dr. von Kueh-
mann (German Foreign Secretary),
Count von Hertling (Imperial Chan-
cellor), Count Czernin (Austro-
Hungarian Foreign Minister), and
Count von Roeder (German Sec-
retary of the Treasury)."

The newspaper adds that Kir-
Ludwig of Bavaria already has made
representations to Emperor William
regarding the political situation
which has arisen.

The Neuste Nachrichten, of Be-
lin, says Chancellor von Hertling
could not sum up courage to ac-
cede and is following the example of his
predecessor, von Bethmann-Hol-
weg, in averting definite decisions.

The Deutsche Zeitung declares that
Chancellor's speech is equivalent
to a battle won by the enemy.

Commenting on the election at
Bautzen-Kamen, Saxony, in which
the Socialist candidate received
1,661 votes to 8,763 polled by his
conservative opponent, the Vo-
waerts, of Berlin, jubilantly assert
"The victory is a victory for peace
by arrangement."

The Frankfurter Zeitung, accord-
ing to the Zurich correspondent
the Exchange Telegraph Company
approaches Chancellor von Hertling
for a lack of clearness, and em-
phasizes the fact that the agitation
of the Pan-Germans against Cou-
Czernin is equally directed against
the Austro-Hungarian people.

WORKERS WANT PEACE.

Socialist Leader Replies to Address
of Chancellor.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29.—Advice
from Berlin state that the Kre-
Zeitung Friday demanded that the
Socialist leaders Scheidemann and
Ebert, be shot, and the paper was
immediately suppressed by the Go-
ernment.

According to the Berlin We-
waerts, Scheidemann, president of
the Social Democratic party in Ger-
many, answering Chancellor von
Hertling's speech in the main com-
mittee of the Reichstag, said:

"Two chief arguments were a

REPRESENTATIVE WANTED!

at once for
NAPANEE
and District for
CANADA'S GREATEST NURSERIES.
Spend your money on a list is now
recy.
Splendid list of hardy CANADIAN
GROWN Fruit and Ornamental Stock,
including MONTOSH RED APPLE,
ST. REGIS EVERBEARING RASPBERRY,
and many other leaders.
New Illustrated Catalogue sent on
application.
Start now at best selling time.
Liberal proposition.

STONE & WELLINGTON,

The Fonthill Nurseries
(Established 1837)
TORONTO, ONT.

60 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

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Better Look Now

If you have decided to take a
summer cottage, now is the time to
look over the Classified Ads.
for cottages to rent.

You will get a more satisfac-
tory selection now than you will
later on.

Or if you wish to take boarders
or have places to rent, now is the
time to place your Classified Ad.

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WE ARE SELLING.
Silos, Korn pianos, Oliver plows,
Lilly Cream separators, and other Agri-
cultural Implements. We have the
Kingston Milling Co.'s White Rose
flour, which is undoubtedly one of the
best flours made. Call and see us.

SPENCER & ROSE,
West Side Market.

TILE.
Full stock of drain tile
from 2 1-2 to 8 inch., also
chimney brick—Napa-
nee Brick Yard.

British airmen continued to bom-
bard the Turkish warship Goeben.
The Methodist General Conference
will meet in Hamilton October 2
next.
Mrs. F. Priestman and her three-
year-old son were burned to death at
their home in Ford, Ont.
Over 700 lives were lost on two
British steamers sunk in the Medi-
terranean Sea by the enemy.
The soldiers' ballots, totalling
some 55,000 or 60,000, have been al-
located, except those in dispute.
Cabinet meetings now will be held
regularly Tuesdays, Thursday, and
Saturdays, and at other times as ne-
cessary.
Dependents of soldiers are now to
get a maximum of \$40 a month, in-
stead of \$35, and other amendments
have been made.
The possibility is discussed of the
Government taking over the paper
mills in case of failure to agree on
newsprint prices.
So far, since January 3, about 10,-
300 men have been enrolled under
the Military Service Act, but volun-
tary enlistments in the past three
months, further response of men
called up under the draft, and de-
cisions refusing exemption appeals
will probably bring the number to
between 20,000 and 22,000.
The Foreign Service Committee
of the Aero Club of America has
voted to confer its special war medal
upon Major Wm. Bishop of Canada,
of the British Royal Flying Corps;
Captain Baracca, the Italian army
aviator, and Lieut. Thierry of Bel-
gium, in recognition of their valor
and bravery in bringing down 43, 21,
and 10 machines, respectively.

FRIDAY.

The Toronto retired on a wide
front in the mountain region of
Italy.
The American steamer Owasco
was sunk by a submarine and two
lives were lost.
The House of Commons passed the
third reading of the Man-power Bill.
The vote was unanimous.
Rev. C. L. J. Bates, speaking in
Toronto, said Japan is one of the
three great world powers.
One man was found dead and an-
other insensible from gas-poisoning
at a Toronto street lodging house.
The toll of death in the Stellarton
colliery disaster is now placed at 98.
Seventeen bodies have been recov-
ered.
Lieut.-Colonel Robert Innes, a re-
turned officer, has been appointed
Director of Soldier Colonization for
Ontario.
Niagara Falls Board of Trade is
asking the Government to forbid all
retail sale of bacon in Canada, and
to conscript labor for the farms.
Hon. W. J. Hanna resigned from
the office of food controller as he
found that the work of his office in-
terfered with his many private inter-
ests.
Japanese residents of Canada have
by an order-in-Council been exempted
from military service, because not
entitled to vote under existing fran-
chise laws.
The Ontario Government will es-
tablish a combination sheep and cat-
tle demonstration ranch with a few
to millions of acres of waste land
being developed.
Captain J. E. Freeman of King-
ston has placed his 100-acre farm at
Hartington at the service of con-
valescing returned soldiers for the
period of the war.
Alex. McFarlane of Otterville,
clerk for thirty-two years and ex-
Reeve of South Norwich, and Secre-
tary for twenty-five years of South
Norwich Agricultural Society, is
dead.
Discovery of "impurities" in candy
supplied to canteens of navy ships of
the United States caused the issue of
an order suspending the sale of
candy to the men and also the pur-

MONDAY.

French and Italian ship losses last
week were light.
Premier Wekerle has reorganized
the Hungarian Cabinet.
The Supreme War Council will
meet in Paris this week.
Queen's University will admit no
more negro medical students.
Ald. W. S. Wheldon has been ap-
pointed Collector of Customs at
Montreal.
Colonel G. A. Sweny died at his
home, "Rohallion," Toronto, in his
81st year.
By a large vote the Ukraine Rada
proclaimed the complete indepen-
dence of the Ukraine Republic.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Arthur of
McIntyre township, near Port Ar-
thur, were burned to death in a fire
which destroyed their farm home.
Rev. Dr. John F. Ockley, superan-
uated Methodist minister, who had
been pastor of Toronto churches for
a total of 30 years, died at his home
in that city.
Fullest possible co-operation has
been arranged for between the
United States and Canadian Govern-
ments for pooling supplies of
steel for shipbuilding.
A carload of fresh frozen haddock
and cod from Nova Scotia in 200-
pound boxes will reach Petrolia early
this week to be sold in unbroken
boxes at nine cents per pound at any
point in Lambton county.

TUESDAY.

War bread will be placed on sale
March 1st.
Germany has loaned some flour to
Austria-Hungary.
The British casualties for the past
week showed a further decrease.
The steamer Cork was sunk by a
submarine and twelve lives were lost.
The storm again tied up railway
traffic, seriously aggravating the fuel
shortage.
The first session was held of the
Board of Arbitrators to fix the price
of C. N. R. stock.
T. J. Shanks of Hamilton, who
had been editor on a number of Cana-
dian papers, is dead.
Civil service reform is shortly to
be effected in fulfilment of the Union
Government's pledge.
Edwin Tinsley, for many years
Chief Game and Fisheries Inspector
for Ontario, died at his home in
Hamilton.
Meatless and wheatless days and
other rationing will soon be inau-
gurated in Canada, following the
United States.
Kingston Utilities Commission
urges citizens to adopt electric heat-
ing, and will sell them power at one
cent per kilowatt.
Rosedale Presbyterian church, Tor-
onto, decided to call Captain (Rev.)
J. B. Paulin, M.A., of St. Giles'
church, Hamilton, to be its pastor.
Hon. Frank Oliver, according to
the official count of the vote in West
Edmonton, has a majority of 80 over
Brig.-Gen. W. A. Griesbach, but the
verseas soldiers' votes are yet to be
reported.
Further particulars of the opera-
tions by the Arabs of the King of
the Hejaz in the past ten days show
that several miles of track on the
Hejaz Railway were destroyed and
heavy losses inflicted on the Turkish
posts south of Maan (Syria) in two
days' fighting. The Arabs subse-
quently withdrew with few losses.

WEDNESDAY.

The death of Actg. Mgt. J. M. Tim-
biers of Hawkesbury was attributed
by Lieut.-Colonel W. T. Connell, as
the result of a post-mortem examina-
tion, to the more or less persistent
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months, further response of men
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cisions refusing exemption appeals
will probably bring the number to
between 20,000 and 22,000.
The Foreign Service Committee
of the Aero Club of America has
voted to confer its special war medal
upon Major Wm. Bishop of Canada,
of the British Royal Flying Corps;
Captain Baracca, the Italian army
aviator, and Lieut. Thierry of Bel-
gium, in recognition of their valor
and bravery in bringing down 43, 21,
and 10 machines, respectively.

THURSDAY.

War bread will be placed on sale
March 1st.
Germany has loaned some flour to
Austria-Hungary.
The British casualties for the past
week showed a further decrease.
The steamer Cork was sunk by a
submarine and twelve lives were lost.
The storm again tied up railway
traffic, seriously aggravating the fuel
shortage.
The first session was held of the
Board of Arbitrators to fix the price
of C. N. R. stock.
T. J. Shanks of Hamilton, who
had been editor on a number of Cana-
dian papers, is dead.
Civil service reform is shortly to
be effected in fulfilment of the Union
Government's pledge.
Edwin Tinsley, for many years
Chief Game and Fisheries Inspector
for Ontario, died at his home in
Hamilton.
Meatless and wheatless days and
other rationing will soon be inau-
gurated in Canada, following the
United States.
Kingston Utilities Commission
urges citizens to adopt electric heat-
ing, and will sell them power at one
cent per kilowatt.
Rosedale Presbyterian church, Tor-
onto, decided to call Captain (Rev.)
J. B. Paulin, M.A., of St. Giles'
church, Hamilton, to be its pastor.
Hon. Frank Oliver, according to
the official count of the vote in West
Edmonton, has a majority of 80 over
Brig.-Gen. W. A. Griesbach, but the
verseas soldiers' votes are yet to be
reported.
Further particulars of the opera-
tions by the Arabs of the King of
the Hejaz in the past ten days show
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days' fighting. The Arabs subse-
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Socialist Leader Replies to Address
of Chancellor.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29.—Advice
from Berlin state that the Kru-
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According to the Berlin Wer-
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"What about the army? Suppose
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under the Food Control Act.

Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

FERMENT IN GERMANY

Militarists Resent Peace Speech of Chancellor.

Hindenburg and Ludendorff Insist on Their Policy of Frightfulness and Pan-Germanism and Threaten to Resign if von Hertling Controls the Kaiser.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—What news has been permitted to pass the German censor indicates that a political storm's nest has again been stirred up in Germany. A despatch from Zurich to the Exchange Telegraph Company quotes the Berlin correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung as saying that the Pan-Germans are "kicking up a tremendous row," and declaring that Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, dissatisfied with Chancellor von Hertling's speech before the main committee of the Reichstag, are again talking of retiring.

Emperor William himself has not been spared, and the Deutsche Tageszeitung styling him the "present representative" of the house of Hohenzollern, probably desiring to show by a parallel between the Emperor and the Crown Prince that the annexationists cherish the latter as the savior of Germany at the last moment "from sinking in the abyss" by four men—Dr. von Kuehlmann (German Foreign Secretary), Count von Hertling (Imperial Chancellor), Count Czernin (Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister), and Count von Roeder (German Secretary of the Treasury).

The newspaper adds that King Ludwig of Bavaria already has made representations to Emperor William regarding the political situation which has arisen.

The Neuste Nachrichten, of Berlin, says Chancellor von Hertling could not sum up courage to act, and is following the example of his predecessor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, in averting definite decisions.

The Deutsche Zeitung declares the Chancellor's speech is equivalent to a battle won by the enemy.

Commenting on the election at Bautzen-Kamenz, Saxony, in which the Socialist candidate received 8,361 votes to 8,763 polled by his conservative opponent, the Vorwaerts, of Berlin, jubilantly asserts: "The victory is a victory for peace by arrangement."

The Frankfurter Zeitung, according to the Zurich correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company, reproaches Chancellor von Hertling for a lack of clearness, and emphasizes the fact that the agitation of the Pan-Germans against Count Czernin is equally directed against the Austro-Hungarian people.

WORKERS WANT PEACE.

Socialist Leader Replies to Address of Chancellor.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29.—Advices from Berlin state that the Kreuzzeitung Friday demanded that the Socialist leaders Scheidemann and Ebert, be shot, and the paper was immediately suppressed by the Government.

According to the Berlin Vorwaerts, Scheidemann, president of the Social Democratic party in Germany, answering Chancellor von Hertling's speech in the main committee of the Reichstag, said: "Two chief arguments were ad-

REVOLT IN FINLAND.

Bolsheviki Will Aid in Overthrowing the Government.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 29.—The long-threatened revolution in Finland has begun in the eastern provinces, according to sparse reports reaching Haparanda. The Red Guard is reported to have occupied the railway station at Helsingfors, all the foreign consuls have left the capital and sharp fighting is reported around and in Viborg.

The Red Guard is holding Rikimäki and other important junctions, Russian soldiers are aiding the Reds, and reinforcements are coming from Petrograd.

The Finnish Minister in Petrograd has protested to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates against Russian interference in Finnish affairs. He received a reply that "Russia's Government, true to its principles, is in duty bound to support the proletariat in Finland in its battle against the Finnish bourgeoisie." The Bolsheviki Commissioner further declared that help had been sent to the Reds and still more troops would be sent to them.

The forces of law and order in Helsingfors are powerless, because the city is commandeered by the guns of Russian warships, which are in the hands of Bolsheviki sailors. The Commandant of the Fleet summoned the city's authorities, including President Svinhufvud and the Socialist leaders, to his ship Saturday and demanded that the Government White Guard be immediately disbanded. He threatened to level the city to the ground if the order was disobeyed. M. Svinhufvud replied that the demand could not be complied with.

The Helsingfors Bolsheviki organ, Izvestia, admits that the Red Guard has got out of the hands of its creators. It reports that troops at various places are beyond control and that they have been guilty of murdering and plundering. The newspaper adds that anarchistic conditions are prevailing.

The Finnish Government has sent to all the powers, that have acknowledged Finland's independence a protest against Russian interference in Finnish affairs.

Telegraphic communication with Petrograd is broken.

UNCLE SAM'S ARMY.

500,000 U. S. Soldiers in France This Spring.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—America will have an army of half a million men in France early this year, with a million more trained and equipped ready to follow as quickly as ships can be provided to carry them—and the outlook for ships is not unpromising.

Secretary of War Baker gave this information to the nation and to the world to-day in a statement before the Senate Military Committee, bearing much that until now has been carefully guarded with the army's military secrets, in answering charges that the Government had broken down preparing for war.

From early Monday morning until late in the afternoon the Secretary addressed the committee, and a crowd, including many members of both Houses of Congress, gathered in a big hearing room of the Senate office building. He spoke extemporaneously, beginning with details of the mammoth task of building an army of a million and a half, answering such complaints of inefficiency as were cited by Senator

GOVERNMENT MAY FALL

Russian People Are Becoming Very Restless.

Lenine Fears That There May Be a Counter-Revolution, and There Are Now 200,000 Soldiers in Petrograd to Guard the Ministers and Leaders of the Bolsheviki.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The latest reports received here from British correspondents in Petrograd say that conditions there are steadily becoming worse. Opposition to the Bolsheviki Government is growing, principally because of the recent murder of two former members of the Kerensky Cabinet.

The Bolsheviki are bringing many troops, with guns, from the front, apparently for the protection of the Government members. Crowds of persons assemble at the street corners to listen to sidewalk orators, many of whom openly denounce the Bolsheviki regime.

The Bremen Wezer Zeitung, according to advices received in London, prints the story of an eye-witness of scenes in Petrograd, who said that 200,000 soldiers from the front were there. The police have disappeared, and the insecurity is such that it is a daily occurrence for soldiers in automobiles to pull well-dressed citizens into the cars, divest them of their outer garments and leave them half-naked in the snow.

No family in Petrograd is allowed to occupy more than four rooms, and recalcitrant house-owners are ejected from their homes. A simple meal costs from 60 to 80 rubles.

Economic conditions are in a state of complete chaos. Postage stamps of the Czaristic regime are made to serve for small change. Similar conditions exist at Kronstadt, where the banks have been sacked and their officials turned into the streets.

A Reuter's Limited despatch from Petrograd quotes an announcement, signed by M. Joffe, chairman of the Russian peace delegation at Brest-Litovsk, that the Bolsheviki Government has recognized a new delegation from the people's secretariat of the workmen and peasants of the Ukrainian republic. This new delegation is to participate in the Brest-Litovsk negotiations instead of the delegation from the Ukrainian Rada, which, M. Joffe says, represents the bourgeoisie.

Will Attack Transports.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Jan. 29.—Warning that the Germans are preparing for a great submarine offensive against the American lines of communication with France in connection with the impending Teutonic drive against the west front is given by Secretary Baker in his weekly military review, made public Sunday night by the War Department.

The Review says: "As the time draws near when once again the enemy will endeavor to strike a decisive blow in the West, it must be emphasized that he will not be content with mere military operations on a large scale."

"During the past fortnight enemy submarines have been recalled to home ports to be refitted, and the most powerful submarine offensive hitherto undertaken may be expected to be launched against our lines of communication with France, to interrupt the steady flow of men and munitions for our own armies and food supplies for the Allies."

THE MARKETS

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO, Jan. 29.—The Board of Trade official market quotations for yesterday:

Manitoba Wheat (In Store, Fort William, Including 2 1/2% Tax).
No. 1 northern, \$2.23 1/2.
No. 2 northern, \$2.20 1/2.
No. 3 northern, \$2.17 1/2.
No. 4 wheat, \$2.10 1/2.

Manitoba Oats (In Store Fort William).

No. 2 C.W., 90%
No. 3 C.W., 84%
Extra No. 1 feed, 84%
No. 1 feed, 81%
American Corn (Track, Toronto).
No. 3 yellow—Nominal.
Ontario Oats (Quoted).

No. 2 white—\$3c to 39c, nominal.
No. 3 white—\$7c to 84c, nominal.
Ontario Wheat (Basis In Store Montreal).
No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.22.
Peas (According to Freight Outside).
No. 2—\$3.70 to \$3.80.

Barley (According to Freight Outside).
Malt—\$1.48 to \$1.50.
Buckwheat (According to Freight Outside).

Buckwheat—\$1.57 to \$1.60.
Rye (According to Freight Outside).
No. 2—\$1.83 to \$1.85.

Manitoba Flour (Toronto).
First patents, in jute bags, \$11.50.
Second patents, in jute bags, \$11.
Strong bakers', in jute bags, \$10.60.
Ontario Flour (In Bags, Prompt Ship-ment).

Winter, according to sample, \$10.10.
Montreal, \$9.95 Toronto, \$9.90 bulk, sea-board.

Milled (Car Lots, Delivered, Montreal Freight, Bags Included).
Bran, per ton, \$35; shorts, per ton, \$40; middlings, per ton, \$45 to \$46; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25.

Hay (Track, Toronto).
No. 1, per ton, \$16 to \$17; mixed, \$13 to \$14.

Straw (Track, Toronto).
Car lots, per ton, \$3.50 to \$3.

Farmers' Market.
Fall wheat—Milling, \$2.14 per bushel.
Goose wheat—\$2.08 to \$2.10 per bushel.
Barley—Malt, \$1.48 to \$1.50 per bushel.

Oats—\$2c to 39c per bushel.
Buckwheat—\$1.70 per bushel.

Rye—According to sample, nominal.
Hay—Timothy, \$13 to \$20 per ton; mixed and clover, \$15 to \$17 per ton.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET.

Winnipeg, Jan. 23.—There was a good demand for cash oats again in today's market. Offerings, however, were light for No. 2 C. W., and only fair for other grades. The premium on No. 2 C. W. was 1 1/2¢ better, being 2 1/2¢ over the May future. Cash barley continued in good demand, with prices about the same. Offerings were very light. American crushes were on the market today for cash. Business was quiet, offerings very small. Oats futures closed 1/2¢ higher for May and 5/8¢ higher for July. Barley closed unchanged for May. Flax closed 1/4¢ higher for January and 1/2¢ up for May.

Winnipeg market: Old contract oats—May closed 57 1/2¢. New contract—May, 56 1/2¢ to 57 1/2¢; July, 55 1/2¢ to 56 1/2¢.

Barley—May, \$1.34 1/2.
Flax—January closed \$3.19; May, \$3.25 to \$3.27.

Cash prices: Oats—No. 2 C. W., 90%
No. 3 C. W., 84%
Extra No. 1 feed, 84%
No. 1 feed, 81%
No. 2 feed, 77%
Barley—No. 3, \$1.49; No. 4, \$1.44; rejected and feed, \$1.25.

Flax—No. 1 N. W. C., \$3.21; No. 2 C. W., \$3.17 1/2; No. 3 C. W., \$3.01.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

J. P. Bickell & Co. report the following prices on the Chicago Board of Trade:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev.
Corn—	125 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/4	125 1/2	125 1/2
Mar.—	126 1/2	126 3/4	126 1/4	126 1/2	126 1/2
Oats—	80 1/2	81 1/4	79 3/4	81 1/4	79 3/4
May—	81 1/4	81 3/4	81 1/4	81 1/4	83 1/2
Port—	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/4	46 1/2	46 1/2
Jan.—	47 1/4	47 3/4	47 1/4	47 1/2	47 1/2
Lard—	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/4	25 1/2	25 1/2
May—	24 3/4	24 5/8	24 3/8	24 3/4	24 3/4
Jan.—	24 1/2	24 3/4	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/2

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"If the United States had not entered the war we may be sure the Russian revolution would long ago have brought a general peace.

"What about the army? Suppose the army should capture Calais and Paris, would that mean peace? I say, 'No.' Suppose the army conquered France and England, would that mean peace? I say, 'No.' for we could still have to conquer America."

Scheidemann fiercely attacked the militarist leaders, declaring that their attitude toward Austria was likely to lose for Germany her last friend.

"If our Government leaders cannot free us from these 'patriots,' did the Social Democratic leader, they had better go. I warn them that if they do not bring us peace with Russia they will be hurled from power."

Russians Fight Roumanians.

PETROGARD, Jan. 29.—Serious fighting has taken place between Russians and Roumanians in the neighborhood of Galatz, near the border, according to a report received from Austrian headquarters at Brest-Litovsk. The Russians 9th Siberian division and a portion of the 10th division attempted to fight their way through Galatz and regain Russian territory, from which they had been driven off by the Roumanians on January 20.

The struggle against the Roumanians on the lower Danube continued for a whole day and night. Heavy artillery was engaged, as well as snipers on the Danube, but thus far the Russian attempt seems to have failed.

Bought Uniforms in England.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—More of the secret testimony before the Senate Military Committee made public today, discloses that on December 1 General Pershing was authorized to buy 200,000 British uniforms for American troops, and 200,000 blankets in Spain.

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Then, toward the close of the day the Secretary delivered a dramatic general statement of the American war plan, telling of the coming of the Allied missions, of the day-and-night conferences with men from the scene of battle, in which the plans now being executed were adopted, and of success beyond the most sanguine expectations in building the army and its industrial supports at home, transporting men across the ocean, constructing railroads in France, and preparing to strike the enemy with every resource at the country's command.

Air Raids on London.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—Enemy airplanes dropped bombs on London between 9 and 10 o'clock Monday evening, according to an official communication. One of the invading aircraft was brought down in Essex. The text of the communication says:

"Hostile airplanes crossed the Kent and Essex coasts shortly before 9 o'clock this evening and proceeded toward London. Some of the machines penetrated to the capital, where bombs were dropped between 9 and 10 o'clock.

"The latest reports show that one enemy machine was brought down by our airmen in Essex."

It is officially announced that a second attack by air raiders was delivered on London after midnight, bombs being dropped about 12.30 a.m.

A communication just issued says the raid is still in progress.

The raid was probably the longest on record hitherto, extending with intervals for nearly five hours. The impression was general that the bombs were fewer than usual, but much heavier. Frequent machine-gun fire was heard aloft. The attacking machines reaching the capital were undoubtedly few, but the bombs were dropped over a wide area. It was a perfect night, with bright moonlight.

Roumanians Attacked.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 29.—The Government Commissioners announced that diplomatic relations with Roumania have been broken, and that the Roumanian Legation and all the Roumanian representatives here will be sent out of the country by the shortest route.

Catarrhal Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure catarrhal deafness, and that is by a constitutional remedy. Catarrhal Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result. Unless the inflammation can be reduced and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Many cases of deafness are caused by catarrh, which is an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure acts through the blood on the mucous surfaces of the system.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Catarrhal Deafness that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Circulars free. All Druggists, 75c.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

enemy will endeavor to strike a decisive blow in the West; it must be emphasized that he will not be content with mere military operations on a large scale.

"During the past fortnight enemy submarines have been recalled to home ports to be refitted, and the most powerful submarine offensive hitherto undertaken may be expected to be launched against our lines of communication with France, to interrupt the steady flow of men and munitions for our own armies and food supplies for the Allies."

Steel for Canada's Ships.

OTTAWA, Jan. 29.—The first keels of Canada's standardized merchant fleet will be laid in June, and the necessary steel plates and other parts have been arranged for. Alexander Johnston and Charles Duguid of the marine department have returned from Washington, where, it is understood, they were successful in arranging for steel, which the present plants in Canada could not supply.

The estimated tonnage output is 300,000 tons annually, at a cost of \$60,000,000. The vessels built at lake ports are to be 2,300 tons, and at ocean ports 5,000 and 3,200 tons.

Every available yard in Canada will be used. The ships will be owned and operated by the Government, but may be chartered to private companies in special cases when the public interest demands it.

Will Draft Aliens.

BOSTON, Jan. 29.—The age limits for drafting Canadian and other British subjects in the United States will cause surprise, Captain Kenneth A. Marlatt, of the Canadian-British Recruiting Mission, said at a rally Saturday night, in announcing that the United States and her allies had reached an agreement for the drafting of aliens. "That is all I am allowed to say," he added. Captain Marlatt stated that the official announcement would be made shortly.

Teutons Bomb Hospitals.

ROME, Jan. 29.—An Italian official statement of Sunday says:

"Between 7 o'clock last night and dawn this morning, enemy aircraft carried out repeated raids on the plain between the Brenta and Piave Rivers, especially on Treviso and Mestre, where among the victims were three women killed and three women wounded. The greatest material damage was done to three hospitals in Mestre."

British Extend Their Lines.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The Reuter correspondent at British headquarters in France says that the southern British army on the western front lately extended its line to slightly south of St. Quentin. The extension was effected under cover of anti-fighting weather, and was only discovered by the Germans when they attempted a raid, as they believed, against the French, a couple of nights ago.

Passing of St. Olave's.

Another fine old London landmark, St. Olave's church, in Southwark, is to be closed. It derives its name from Olaf, the Christian Viking of whom Longfellow sings in stirring strain. But England possesses churches with Danish associations of a different kind. When these pagan sea rovers invaded England and were caught the ancient English used piously to flay them and nail their skins to their church doors. In the College of Surgeons are three grim relics of the time, one taken from a church at Hadstock, Essex; a second from Copford in the same county, and a third from the north door of Worcester Cathedral.

May	804	814	794	814	794
Jan.	814	814	814	814	814
Jan.	46.15	46.30	46.15	46.15	46.15
Jan.	47.40	47.40	47.00	47.15	47.25
Jan.	25.07	25.07	25.03	25.05	25.05
Jan.	24.32	24.32	24.30	24.30	24.76
Jan.	24.45	24.45	24.37	24.40	24.42
Jan.	23.70	23.77	23.70	23.77	23.90

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.—Beef, extra prime, 138s. 6d.; prime, 138s. 6d.; ham, prime cuts, western, 230s. 6d.; ham, short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 137s. 6d.; ham—Cumberland cut, 25 to 30 lbs., 132s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., 160s.; long clear middles, light, 23 to 24 lbs., 150s.; long clear middles, heavy, 25 to 40 lbs., 155s.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., 157s.; shoulders, square, 11 to 12 lbs., 128s. Lard—Prime western, in tierces, 133s.; American, refined, pale, 136s. 3d.; American, refined, boxed, 135s. Tallow—Australian, London, 72s. Turpentine spirits, 128s. Rosin, common, 64s. 6d. Petroleum—Refined, 1s. 6½d. Linseed oil—61s. 6d. Cottonseed oil—68s. 6d.

CATTLE MARKETS.

UNION STOCK YARDS.

TORONTO, Jan. 29.—With receipts of approximately 2,500 cattle on the Union Stock Yards yesterday and the outlook for the balance of the week very unsettled, the market yesterday took on a decidedly firmer tone, though it was not reflected so much in the prices. The market was 25c higher, due to the big storm and unsettled conditions, with the prospects of few, if any, more cattle for the balance of the week.

EAST BUFFALO LIVE STOCK.

East Buffalo, Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts 4000. Steady; prime steers, \$13.50 to \$14.25; shipping steers, \$11.75 to \$13.50; butchers, \$10.50 to \$12.50; yearlings, \$11 to \$13.50; heifers, \$8.50 to \$11.75; cows, \$4.75 to \$11; bulls, \$6.50 to \$11.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.50 to \$9.50; fresh cows and springers, \$50 to \$140. Calves—Receipts, 1200. Easier; \$7 to \$18.50. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000. Strong; heavy, \$15.75 to \$16.50; mixed, Yorkers and light, \$16.75 to \$18.50; pigs, \$16.50 to \$16.75; roughs, \$15.25 to \$15.50; stags, \$13 to \$14.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8000. Active and steady; lambs, \$14 to \$18.50; yearlings, \$13 to \$16.75; others unchanged.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,000. Strong; Levees, \$3.60 to \$13.85; stockers and feeders, \$7.50 to \$10.50; cows and calves, \$6.25 to \$11.50; calves, \$9 to \$15.50. Hogs—Receipts, 25,000. Firm; light, \$15 to \$15.75; mixed, \$15.25 to \$15.50; heavy, \$15.25 to \$16.00; rough, \$15.25 to \$15.75; pigs, \$11.75 to \$14.25; bulk of sales, \$15.50 to \$15.75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8000. Unsettled; lambs, native, \$14.75 to \$17.75.

To Cure Shell Shock.

Many officers and men are returning to England suffering severely from shell shock and other ailments contracted in the trenches. The peculiar nervous condition in which these men find themselves is difficult to treat. At Droitwich, England, are some remarkable natural brine baths which have done much to restore these unfortunate victims of the war to their normal state.

The treatment consists of a number of baths such as douche, needle, and spray. Men who are able to swim are encouraged to use the swimming baths. There are a number of these. In cases of rheumatism and frost-bite much relief has been obtained through the use of a brine spray and massage. The attendant has a hose attached to his arm so that he can massage and spray the patients at the same time. This hose is used to spray the more delicate portions of the body. At the same time, a stronger spray from a wall-shower keeps the entire body well doused. At first the brine spray is applied warm. The invigorating effect is soon felt, however, and after a few treatments the patient is able to stand a cooler temperature.—Popular Science.

Origin of Sabai Grass

Told in Quaint Legend

By the Natives of India

ON the outskirts of Chutia, Nagpore, there is a tribe of Indians called the Santel Pargaras, among whom there is a strange legend accounting for the presence of the Sabai grass on their roadsides and in their meadows. They tell that once on a time in the remote past there lived a family of seven brothers and one sister, who was betrothed to a powerful prince. Their homestead was far removed from any river or spring, so to cultivate the land it was necessary that they should discover some water.

A wise yogi happening to pass that way, they consulted him as to where they should dig and, following his advice, they constructed a large tank and then bored for the spring. Deeper and deeper they went, but no water rewarded their efforts, until finally they gave up in despair and sent the youngest brother off into the

mountains in pursuit of the yogi to learn from him the secret of their failure.

"The water is there, and there in great abundance," he replied, "but the hard rock will not yield its treasure unless you sacrifice your sister to the presiding spirit. Bid her go down in gala dress to get some water from the tank and see what will happen."

Reluctantly the lad returned and gave the answer, but added, "Sooner than lose our sister, would it not be better to give up the land and go forth to seek our fortunes elsewhere?"

"And what good would that be?" demanded the eldest. "If we all go away into the world, who will watch over our sister? And if we abandon our land and home, who will provide her with a dowry? Better for her and us is it that she should be sacrificed in order that all the rest may prosper."

Accordingly, next morning, at the rising of the sun, they summoned the maiden. "Dress yourself in all your best clothes, O sister," said they; "put on your most beautiful ornaments and jewels, for at last our tank is finished and we would that you should come with rejoicing and draw the first pitcherful of the water."

So the unsuspecting girl did as she was told, and, taking a high jar, which she balanced on her head, came down to the tank. Seeing that it was still dry she stopped, but her brothers commanded her to walk on into the center and see what would happen. As she entered, the clear spring began to bubble up, at first to her ankles, then to her knees, but ever receded as she stooped to fill the jar. "What shall I do?" she asked. "The water mounts higher and higher, but surely it is bewitched, for not one drop will enter the empty pitcher."

Urged by her brothers, she again stooped to lower the jar beneath the increasing waters, and as she did they rose with a swift wave and carried her down to the bottom. From that day the supply of water was un-failing; even when a drought fell upon the land and all the surrounding country was parched and dry the fields of the unnatural brothers were moist and green.

At last, the time which had been set for their sister's wedding arrived, and her betrothed came with great pomp to take her to his home. The brothers, overcome with fear, protested that she had run away, where they knew not, and that they had decided to disown her as a wanton. No questioning could make them desolate, though unconvincing and still trusting, lover could only make up his mind to go back alone.

As he was being borne past the tank he noticed a strange and wonderfully beautiful flower growing up in the center of the clear water. It had a marvelous attraction for him that he could not understand, so calling to his bearers to stop he ordered one of the attendants to gather the blossom. Every time he man's hand would come close to the stem it withdrew from his reach, and each of the train in turn found his utmost efforts equally fruitless. Piqued by the mystery of it, the prince sprang from his paliki, but no sooner did he approach the edge of the tank than the exquisite flower floated over into his outstretched hand.

Carrying it carefully close to his breast, he returned to the paliki and as he stepped behind its protecting hangings the flower changed into the girl whom he had loved and mourned. It did not take long for her to tell the story of her brothers' perfidy, nor to whisper of the many men who, lured by the grace and perfume of the blossom, had striven to pluck it while she, withdrawing from all others, had bloomed in beauty and waited for the hand of her betrothed.

For a time all went as usual with the brothers, who were still ignorant of their sister's return to life, but little by little their luck vanished until at last they fell on such evil days that they were forced to go out to gather and to sell leaves. While in this humble occupation they finally drifted into the part of the country over which their brother-in-law ruled and came unwittingly to his door seeking a market for their leaves. Never dreaming that their sister was still on earth, they failed to recognize her in the kind hostess who bade them welcome.

When they had eaten and rested, however, she came to make herself known to them, her generous heart full of kindness, pity, and forgiveness, but they, hearing who she was, were so filled with remorse and shame that they fled out into the courtyard calling on the earth to swallow them up and hide them from the eyes of the sister they had so cruelly wronged.

AN UNKNOWN HERO.

British Captain Searc'ing for Cana-

Heart of Harry Lauder

Displayed in His Work

Since Death of His Son

HARRY LAUDER is known on two continents as a great Scotch comedian. In both Europe and America he has

lightened the burden of life for an hour or two and left a happy memory for thousands of people. Many who never have seen him have come to know him and his clever wit through the phonograph records of his songs. However, few have known the more serious side of this great Scotchman's life. Dr. George Adams, of Edinburgh, a staff officer of the British Minister of Munitions, says the Christian Advocate, who has been a frequent speaker at the Young Men's Christian Association huts in the war zone with Harry Lauder gives some intimate glimpses into the life of this man, and the following is published by courtesy of Association Men:

"You remember how the world wept with Harry Lauder when his only boy died upon the field of honor and left him childless. The Sunday after the announcement of the tragedy I happened to be preaching in the City Temple, London, and Mr. and Mrs. Lauder were in the congregation. After the service the came into the vestry to see me. My heart went out to them both, but the courage of their bearing conquered much that was sympathetic I felt like saying. Words of admiration rose to my lips instead. 'Harry, we are all proud of the wonderful way you have borne this heavy blow.'

"The answer came quickly. 'When a man has been hit as I have been there are only three ways open to him—drink, despair, or God! and am looking to God for the consolation and the courage I now need.'

"On a recent Sunday, although working at full pressure during the week in the play 'Three Cheers,' at the Shaftesbury Theatre, he gave up his rest day gladly to go away down to two of the great Canadian camps with me.

"Some one in London asked the little man why he was going down to the camps. Why not join them in quiet week-end on the river? Lauder's reply was quaint, as usual. 'The boys can't get up to town to see me so I am off to the camps to see them.' A right royal time he gave them, too. Picture 10,000 men in dell on the rolling Downs with little platform in the center and there Lauder singing the old favorites you have heard so often and the soldiers love so much, 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep,' 'The Laddie Who Fought and Won,' 'Children's Home,' and others.

"This was not all; his soul must have been stirred by the sight of so many dear, brave men, for when the meeting seemed over Lauder began to speak to the soldiers. And a speech he made full of imagery, poetry, and fire. May I just tell you how he closed? 'One evening in the gloaming in a northern town, I was sitting by my parlor window when saw an old man with a pole on his shoulder come along. He was a lamplighter and made the lamp opposite my window dance into brightness. Interested in his work, I watched him pass along until the gloaming gathered round and I could see him no more. However, I knew just

HOW TO KEEP WELL

BY JOHN W. S. McCULLOUGH, M.D., D.P.H., CHIEF OFFICER OF THE PROVINCIAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

TYPHOID FEVER is a severe disease coming on with headache, rise of temperature, diarrhoea, and abdominal distention. It always occurs as the result of taking into one's stomach food or drink contaminated with the body discharges. These discharges may enter one's mouth in water which has been polluted with sewage containing typhoid germs, with milk or food to which the germs have been carried by flies, by dirty hands, by dirty water, etc., or by direct contact with a person ill of typhoid fever. It is also distributed by "carriers," that is by persons who, though immune to the disease themselves, carry the germs of the disease in their intestines and transmit it to others through the discharges reaching food, etc. "Typhoid Mary," the New York cook who gave the disease to a large number of people before she was locked up, is a typical example of a typhoid carrier. People who have typhoid fever may carry the disease for a long time and be a source of danger to others, especially if they have anything to do with the preparation of food.

TYPHOID FEVER is rather common about the farms especially if a single case has occurred in a neighborhood where there is any chance of the general water supply, such as a spring, stream, or lake, receiving the intestinal discharges of the sick person. A typical example of this occurred in connection with an outbreak of the disease at Plymouth, Pa., in 1885. Plymouth is a mining town with a population at the time of the outbreak of about 8,000. Its water-supply was obtained from a mountain stream draining an almost uninhabited watershed, and the water for the town was impounded in a series of four impounding reservoirs. In January a man living up stream, who had spent his Christmas holidays in Philadelphia, became ill at his home. The excreta were not disinfected but were thrown either into the frozen creek or upon its snow-covered banks. In March there came a spring thaw and the accumulations of excreta were washed down the stream. Three weeks later there was an acute outbreak of typhoid fever in the little town. In some days as many as 100 cases occurred. One thousand and four cases were reported. There were, it is estimated, altogether 1,500 cases and the deaths numbered 114. The infection was most marked in those who used the town water supply, the epidemic being limited to the users of this water. Those who used well water escaped the disease. This epidemic of typhoid was studied and definitely traced to its source by competent observers, and is a marked example of the necessity of protection of public water supplies.

We are not exempt from such lessons in Ontario. The outbreak of typhoid in Ottawa in 1911 and again in 1913, and that of the town of Sarnia in 1911-12, all of which were proven to have occurred as the result of sewage-polluted water, have been sharp lessons in our own province, lessons unhappily which have not yet convinced the respective civic authorities of the necessity of adequate protection of their water-supplies. In the majority of cases the well is the chief and usually the only source of water supply. It is in many cases a safe supply, especially if it

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In the majority of cases the well is the chief and usually the only source of water supply. It is in many cases a safe supply, especially if it is a deep or driven well and more particularly if it is well protected against surface drainage. But many farm wells are shallow with the curb made of unjointed timber or stone which allow of easy drainage to the well. The covering is often of loose boards through which surface impurities may easily run. The danger is slight unless the impurities contain, which they may easily do, the excreta of persons carelessly thrown upon the ground. If the excreta comes from a person affected with typhoid the danger is imminent, and there is almost a certainty that users of the water will suffer from the disease. The moral is plain: PROTECT THE WELL!

Summer Diarrhoea kills a large number of babies every summer. It is preventable if care is taken with the babies' food. If at all severe call the doctor at once. In any case it is always safe to give a dose of the good old-fashioned castor oil. That is one of the mother remedies to be banked upon. If the diarrhoea is severe cut off all food, especially MILK, which is death to a baby with diarrhoea, but give boiled water in as large amounts as the baby would have of food. In older children give only water and gruel or dry toast. But get a doctor at once.

N.B.—Questions on subjects pertinent to public health will be answered from time to time.



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AN UNKNOWN HERO.

British Captain Seare' ing for Canadian Who Saved Him.

A Boche bullet found a resting place in the knee of a young Canadian Lieutenant. It was near Bapaume. He was of the Fifteenth Battalion, Forty-eighth Canadian Highlanders. His name was Wilfred Bickle. Somehow he crawled back through the mud, fearing every minute would be his last, for they were close around him and shooting like mad. But he got back. That bullet put him out of commission for some time.

Another young man, Capt. David Fallon, M.C., of the Oxford and Bucks light infantry, was just about to let fly a bomb that had been hurled to his feet by a German, when it burst, shattering his hand and crippling his shoulder and injuring the side of his body. That, too, was near Bapaume. It was with a very faint hope that he, too, finally was enabled to get back "home" to his own trench, but not until a young Canadian had leaped over the top and dragged him to safety, the Canadian receiving a bullet in the arm for his bravery.

It was a real surprise recently when Captain Fallon, he of the shattered hand and injured shoulder, met Lieutenant Bickle, he of the wounded knee, in the office of The New York Herald. It developed the young Canadian, who perhaps saved the captain's life in lifting him over the trenches, was a member of the Lieutenant's battalion.

"And his deed will never be forgotten," remarked the Lieutenant.

"You are quite right," returned Captain Fallon; "it will never, never be forgotten," with a smile.

"It was on November 15, 1916," Captain Fallon said, "and I was sent out at night to find the enemy guns and gather other useful information. There was a Canadian contingent on my left, and an Australian contingent on my right. I was returning when I encountered two Germans.

"They were armed with bombs, and so was I. We all fired at the same time, I guess. My bomb landed fairly and both Germans were killed. I picked up one that had fallen at my feet and started to hurl it back when it exploded, severely wounding me about the head and body, and carrying away part of my right hand. I managed to crawl to a shell crater, where I remained three days and three nights.

"I finally made a start back to my own line under darkness. I had lost my directions and had just reached a barbed wire entanglement when I was hailed. I recognized a Canadian voice and called out that I was a wounded British officer and could go no further. It was then a young chap jumped over the top, dragged me back with him and sat me down while he pulled up his sleeve to see the hole a German bullet had made while he was taking care of me. I'll find that fellow some day."

Lieutenant Bickle promised to find the man in Canada and have him communicate with Captain Fallon.

have been stirred by the sight of many dear, brave men, for when a meeting seemed over Lauder began to speak to the soldiers. And a speech he made, full of imagery, poetry, and fire. May I just tell you he be closed? 'One evening in a gloaming in a northern town, I was sitting by my parlor window when saw an old man with a pole on his shoulder come along. He was a lamplighter and made the lamp opposite my window dance into brightness. Interested in his work, I watched him pass along until the gloaming gathered round and I could see him no more. However, I knew just where he was, for other lamps flared into flame. Having completed his task, he disappeared into a street. Those lights burned through the night, making it bright and safe for those who should creep behind him. An avenue of light through the traffic and dangers of the city.

"With passionate earnestness Lauder cried: 'Boys, think of that man who lit the lamp, for you are his successors, only in a much nobler and grander way. You are not lighting for a few hours the darkness of passing night. You are lighting an avenue of lights that will make safe for the generations of all time. Therefore you must be earnest to the right. Fight well and bravely against every enemy without or within, and those of your blood who will come after you will look proudly in that light of freedom at you.' The sire that went before a lit a lamp in those heroic days when Britain warred for right." The first burst of illumination that the world had was in the lamp lit by Jesus. rather He was the Light Himself. I said truly: "I am the light of the world." You are in His succession. Be careful how you bear yourself. "Quit ye like men! Be strong."

No War-Weariness Found

Among Working People

In the West of England

I HAVE just returned from a three-weeks' tour of the western counties of England and am able to report from first-hand and rather minute observation on one of the most important aspects of the war—namely, the war-weariness in England, writes Gilbert Leldes in The Philadelphia Evening Ledger. In doing so I am in the position of some philosophers who write about things which are not. War-weariness simply does not exist.

The thing will take some explaining, because I do not mean to suggest that I have met a single person among all the hundreds I have met who wants the war to go through another winter. What I do mean is that in country inns and pubs, in city hotels and along the highway, in miners' cottages and farmers' homes in bicycle shops and tea rooms, I have met no one—literally and absolutely no one—who was at the exhaustion point; not one person who did not feel that he could carry on, and very, very few who did not feel that we stood to gain everything by holding out another spell.

Reports of this nature are generally so misleading that in the interest of accuracy I am going to give the basis of my experience. The ground covered includes Warwickshire, from Stratford-upon-Avon to Gloucestershire, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall, and, in a second tour

Heart of Harry Lauder

Displayed in His Work

Since Death of His Son

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"On a recent Sunday, although working at full pressure during the week in the play 'Three Cheers,' at the Shaftesbury Theatre, he gave up his rest day gladly to go away down to two of the great Canadian camps with me.

"Some one in London asked the little man why he was going down to the camps. Why not join them in a quiet week-end on the river? Lauder's reply was quaint, as usual. 'The boys can't get up to town to see me, so I am off to the camps to see them.' A right royal time he gave them, too. Picture 10,000 men in a dell on the rolling Downs with a little platform in the center and there Lauder singing the old favorites you have heard so often and the soldiers love so much, 'Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep,' 'The Laddies Who Fought and Won,' 'Children's Home,' and others.

"This was not all; his soul must have been stirred by the sight of so many dear, brave men, for when the meeting seemed over Lauder began to speak to the soldiers. And a real speech he made, full of imagery, poetry, and fire. May I just tell you how he closed? 'One evening in the gloaming in a northern town, I was sitting by my parlor window when I saw an old man with a pole on his shoulder come along. He was a lamplighter and made the lamp opposite my window dance into brightness. Interested in his work, I watched him pass along until the gloaming gathered round and I could see him no more. However, I knew just

Oxfordshire and the counties nearer London. Through these counties I traveled on a bicycle and on foot, taking potluck in the way of sleeping quarters, meeting many people along the roads and stopping to chat with them or accompanying them en route, dropping into public houses for refreshments, at all hours of the day, receiving shelter from private individuals in their homes, sitting in the smoking rooms of hotels, talking to everybody.

In twenty days I heard exactly one man speak with bitterness about the war, and he was a soldier who had been badly treated owing to official blundering. I confess that the bulldog determination, the grim desire to see it through, and all the rest of the gray, noble things, which are supposed to characterize the countryside were not apparent. The attitude of most people is no more grim than the attitude of a moderately poor family determined to work on until it achieved prosperity. The war is being taken as a matter of hard course; the situation has solidified long ago, new grooves have been worn and the people walk in them, not without pain, but without the acute feeling of rawness and novelty.

The western counties are among those where the people are not supposed to know that a war is on. London generally arrogates to itself a superior consciousness of the war, because it sees so many more wounded and unwounded men and officers, because it suffers from air raids, and can occasionally hear the guns of Flanders breaking the stillness of the tramless nights. But as I rode through the little towns I saw over and over again a little red disc hanging in the windows, and could make out the words, 'Not at Home.' It puzzled me, and finally I stopped to read the entire disc. These were the words:

A Man From This House
NOT AT HOME

Serving in His Majesty's Forces.

So they feel the war with a directness not less than that of London.

They suffer less than London and the southeastern counties because they are near to coal and because they bake for themselves a good deal and because they raise produce. But the fact is that no part of England suffers much and the irritation of sugarless coffee may be as great to the worker in a Cornwall clay factory or to a Devon dairyman as to a London government clerk. In all, I felt that these people felt the war keenly; that made their testimony valuable.

In Somerset a miner who put me up for the night asked the usual questions and began a discourse on the war which ranged from the necessity of restoring Belgium to the wicked wrongness of a certain conscientious objector. He and his wife spoke of their two sons now at the front, one of whom had come from Saskatchewan to fight. They one regret was that they could do so little in the way of entertaining the wounded who were in hospitals nearby.

At a pub in Cornwall I was asked how long the war would last. I said from eighteen months to three years. The gentleman for whose drink I was allowed to pay opined that there wouldn't be any one left to fight for if the bloody war went on that long, and the lady who served the drinks agreed. Then they curse the Kaiser.

In the midst of Dartmoor Forest I heard much talk of a man who was always called 'Kerinsky,' and was told that if Russia hadn't broken the war would be over now. But I heard no regrets, as some of the writers in London papers regret, that Russia had free herself.

Sinn Feiners and Americans

MAIL advices from Ireland give some particulars of the ill-treatment American sailors received from the Sinn Fein organization, and prove that the Irish-Germans on the Old Sod tried to play a game not greatly different from that of the Irish-Americans on this side of the Atlantic. To understand the situation that led to the mobbing of American sailors in Dublin and Cork we must remember that for a generation the anti-English movement in Ireland has been financed largely by Irish-Americans. It was to this continent that Parnell and Redmond looked in their habitual scanning of the horizon for funds, and generously their agitation in favor of Home Rule was supported. But when the United States entered the war it was generally recognized that the enemies of Britain were the enemies of the United States; and that if the Sinn Feiners struck at England they struck equally at Uncle Sam. In those early days all sympathy for the Sinn Feiners died. This the Sinn Feiners did not understand, probably being misled by advices from Co-halan and others. The result was that when the American squadron under Admiral Sims reached the British Isles and took up its station off the Irish coast, the Sinn Fein leaders had come to the conclusion that the American sailors were still open-minded on the subject of Irish independence. The policy at first decided upon was to make heroes of the Americans, and so when the sailors came ashore at various Irish ports where the Sinn Fein influence predominated they were received with open arms. All kinds of hospitality were thrust upon them, and they were welcomed in Cork as though it had been Belfast. The American soldiers were naturally gratified at the attention showed them, but they began to cool off when it became apparent, as it did as the weeks went by, that they had to appear in the role of friends of Ireland and enemies to England.

The policy of the Sinn Feiners, referred to by Patrick O'Flaherty in The New York Tribune as "idiotic," was generally laughed at by the American sailors. Then the Sinn Feiners adopted an equally idiotic policy. They determined to drive the American sailors out of Ireland. They found various local pretexts, the most notable being in the case of an Irish girl who was found stupefied with drugged candy one morning on a well-known promenade. It was rumored that American sailors on shore leave had been responsible for her deplorable condition, and the rumor was skillfully spread. The people were asked to believe that the American sailors were a gang of desperadoes, and that Irish girls were their especial victims. They were represented in no more flattering colors than the Germans in Belgium, and popular feeling which had been fanned in their favor was abruptly fanned in the opposite direction. The present policy of the British Government in Ireland, which equally with that of the Sinn Fein deserves Mr. O'Flaherty's adjective, made it possible for the Sinn Feiners to vent their displeasure upon the American sailors.

They were attacked in the streets. An eye-witness, who fails to mention whether the demonstration occurred

WOMEN OF MIDDLE AGE

Need Help to Pass the Crisis Safely—Proof that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Can be Relied Upon.

Urbana, Ill.—"During Change of Life, in addition to its annoying symptoms, I had an attack of



grippe which lasted all winter and left me in a weakened condition. I felt at times that I would never be well again. I read of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and what it did for women passing through the Change of Life, so I told my doctor I would try it. I soon began to gain in strength and the annoying symptoms disappeared and your Vegetable Compound has made me a well, strong woman so I do all my own housework. I cannot recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound too highly to women passing through the Change of Life."

—Mrs. FRANK HENSON, 1316 S. Orchard St., Urbana, Ill.

Women who suffer from nervousness, "heat flashes," backache, headaches and "the blues" should try this famous root and herb remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Britain's Grand Fleet

Has Swept North Sea

As Though by a Broom

THE head of the British Admiralty, speaking the other day in the House of Commons, flung out a challenge to the German navy. He said: "I disclose no secret, or if it is secret I disclose a fact which I should be glad to tell the enemy—when I say that the British grand fleet in its northern base lies behind no shore defenses, but relies on its own strength alone."

There are people in Canada who do not appreciate the activities of the British navy in its home waters, who think that it lies in idleness, like the German high seas fleet, behind impenetrable landlocked bases. For the purpose of removing this impression, the Associated Press representative was asked to visit the grand fleet, live on board the first-line battleships, and observe just what sort of day's work it puts in day after day and week after week.

Ceaseless activity is the motto of the grand fleet. Neither men nor ships are permitted to either rust or barnacle. From its base at the northern tip of the British isles, it sweeps day and night the 140,000 square miles of the North Sea on ceaseless vigil, in unflagging hope that one day its watching will be rewarded by a meeting with the enemy under circumstances wherein he cannot avoid battle. Moreover, this sweeping of the North Sea is no mere aimless patrol. In the event

have been stirred by the sight of so many dear, brave men, for when the meeting seemed over Lauder began to speak to the soldiers. And a real speech he made, full of imagery, poetry, and fire. May I just tell you how he closed? "One evening in the gloaming in a northern town, I was sitting by my parlor window when I saw an old man with a pole on his shoulder come along. He was a lamplighter and made the lamp opposite my window dance into brightness. Interested in his work, I watched him pass along until the gloaming gathered round and I could see him no more. However, I knew just where he was, for other lamps flashed into flame. Having completed his task, he disappeared into a side street. Those lights burned on through the night, making it bright and safe for those who should come behind him. An avenue of lights through the traffic and dangers of the city."

"With passionate earnestness Lauder cried: 'Boys, think of that man who lit the lamp, for you are his successors, only in a much nobler and grander way. You are not lighting for a few hours the darkness of passing night. You are lighting an avenue of lights that will make it safe for the generations of all time. Therefore you must be earnest to do the right. Fight well and hard against every enemy without and within, and those of your blood who will come after you will look up proudly in that light of freedom and say: "The sire that went before me lit a lamp in those heroic days when Britain warred for right." The first burst of illumination that the world had was in the lamp lit by Jesus, or rather He was the Light Himself. He said truly, "I am the light of the world." You are in His succession. Be careful how you bear yourselves. Quit ye like men! Be strong.'"

No War-Weariness Found Among Working People In the West of England

HAVE just returned from a three-weeks' tour of the western counties of England and am able to report from first-hand and other minute observation on one of the most important aspects of the war—namely, the war-weariness of England, writes Gilbert Leldes in the Philadelphia Evening Ledger. In doing so I am in the position of some philosophers who write about things which are not. War-weariness simply does not exist.

The thing will take some explaining, because I do not mean to suggest that I have met a single person, among all the hundreds I have met, who wants the war to go through another winter. What I do mean is that in country inns and pubs, in city hotels and along the highway, in miners' cottages and farmers' homes, in bicycle shops and tea rooms, I have met no one—literally and absolutely no one—who was at the exhaustion point; not one person who did not feel that he could carry on, and very, very few who did not feel that we stood to gain everything by holding out another spell.

Reports of this nature are generally so misleading that in the interest of accuracy I am going to give the basis of my experience. The round covered includes Warwickshire, from Stratford-upon-Avon, Leicestershire, Somerset, Devon and Cornwall, and, in a second tour,

At a pub in Cornwall I was asked how long the war would last. I said from eighteen months to three years. The gentleman for whose drink I was allowed to pay opined that there wouldn't be any one left to fight for if the bloody war went on that long, and the lady who served the drinks agreed. Then they curse the Kaiser. In the midst of Dartmoor Forest I heard much talk of a man who was always called "Kerinsky," and was told that if Russia hadn't broken the war would be over now. But I heard no regrets, as some of the writers in London papers regret, that Russia had free herself.

These are samples of, literally, hundreds of conversations. Not one has the least diplomatic importance; not one can claim to give the whole heart of England so far as the war is concerned. But the total effect cannot be mistaken. Leave out for the time being the other side of the question, which is a chaotic yearning for something better in the way of old England's living after the war, and you can with honesty and accuracy say that these western counties from which the solid stock of England largely comes are heavily and steadily backing the war.

She Pinched 'Em.

To a hospital for wounded soldiers the Queen of England recently sent an exceptionally beautiful bouquet that had been presented to her, relates Youth's Companion. The inmates received the gift with much pleasure, says an English periodical, and to show their appreciation of her Majesty's kindness, and to prove that the flowers had arrived safely, they commissioned one of their number to stand at the hospital gate the following morning when the Queen passed. The result was a tremendous surprise. Queen Mary, seated in her car, saw the soldier standing at the gate, bouquet in hand, and, assuming that he wished to present it to her, she had the car stopped. As the soldier exhibited the bouquet, the Queen took it in her hand, remarked upon its beauty, calmly appropriated it, and gave word for the car to go on. The soldier stared in amazement. Then, recovering his speech, he said: "Well, she's pinched 'em!"

Encouragement.

A young probationer was preaching his trial sermon in a church in one of the inland villages of Scotland. After finishing the "discourse" he leaned over the pulpit and engaged in silent prayer, an act which surprised the congregation, who were unaccustomed to such procedure. Suddenly the young preacher felt someone slapping him gently on the shoulder, and on turning around he beheld the deacon, who said: "Hoot, mon, dinna tak' it sae mickle ta heart; ye'll maybe dae better next time."

Walpole's "Foolery."

It is amusing to find Horace Walpole indulging in what he terms of his "fooleries" on the subject of airships. A balloon had passed over Strawberry Hill, and he cogitates on the prospect of the world's appearance if balloons were to take the place of ships: "I supposed," he says, "our seaports to become deserted villages; and Salisbury Plain, Newmarket Heath, and all downs (but the Downs) arising into dockyards for aerial vessels. There will be prodigious increase of land for tillage, especially in France, by breaking up all public roads as useless." Quite a fantastic subject for one of the famous letters. A "foolery" for centuries, and then truth beggared fiction.

American sailors were a gang of desperadoes, and that Irish girls were their especial victims. They were represented in no more flattering colors than the Germans in Belgium, and popular feeling which had been fanned in their favor was abruptly fanned in the opposite direction. The present policy of the British Government in Ireland, which equally with that of the Sinn Fein deserves Mr. O'Flaherty's adjective, made it possible for the Sinn Feiners to vent their displeasure upon the American sailors.

They were attacked in the streets. An eye-witness, who fails to mention whether the demonstration occurred in Cork or Dublin—one guesses Cork—saw a demonstration begin at the railroad station, where a gang of gosssoons hissed American bluejackets who had just landed. Some fifty of the sailors, accompanied by Irish girls, left the station to enjoy themselves, and were followed by a mob which repeated the long-distance hooting. Not far away the detachment came upon two or three American sailors backed into a corner and being attacked. The main body drove through the crowd and scattered the assailants of their mates. Then they all continued up town together. Later on they dispersed and went in smaller groups. The Sinn Feiners, at this, seemed to gather force, and, outnumbering the Americans by ten to one, fell upon them with brickbats and other weapons.

In several instances the Americans were rescued by the constabulary. In other cases American sailors were chased down the streets by the Sinn Feiners. For six weeks rioting of this sort continued, the mob waiting at the theatres for the exit of men wearing American uniforms. A couple of months ago an American sailor, when defending himself, knocked down and killed a civilian, presumably a Sinn Feiner. The coroner's inquest gave a verdict of accidental manslaughter, but handed over the accused in charge of his own naval authorities to await a decision from Washington as to what should be done. This led to the canceling of the leave of all American and British sailors in this part of Ireland. The leave remains cancelled at this date. The net result of the Sinn Fein campaign against the American sailors along the Irish coast is that they have been ostracized, and have been listed with the "bloody red-coats." Another result is that the American sailors have slightly more use for a Prussian or a pacifist than for a Sinn Feiner, and that the propaganda in the United States for an independent Ireland has been the well-deserved victim of a killing frost.

His "Bit."

A tall, lean recruit had just joined up in England. A sergeant and lieutenant were discussing him. "'E's thin as a ramrod and 'e don't even look strong enough to 'elp in the store," complained the sergeant. "He'll do to clean the rifles," answered the lieutenant. "And oo's 'a goin' to pull 'im through?" wailed the sergeant, in a defiant manner.

Strong Breezes.

There is a stretch of railway along the west coast of Ireland where it was formerly not an uncommon occurrence for the trains to be blown from the rails by the winds from the ocean. These disasters are now prevented by the use of an ingenious form of anemometer which rings an alarm-bell when the velocity of the wind reaches 65 miles an hour. Each station on the line keeps on hand a stock of movable ballast, a ton of which is placed aboard every car arriving at the station after the bell sounds.—Popular Science Monthly.

grand fleet, live on board the first-line battleships, and observe just what sort of day's work it puts in day after day and week after week.

Ceaseless activity is the motto of the grand fleet. Neither men nor ships are permitted to gather rust or barnacles. From its base at the northern tip of the British Isles, it sweeps day and night the 140,000 square miles of the North Sea on ceaseless vigil, in unflinching hope that one day its watching will be rewarded by a meeting with the enemy under circumstances wherein he cannot avoid battle. Moreover, this sweeping of the North Sea is no mere aimless patrol. In the most casual moves of ships and men there is always a directing mind and a directing plan. The North Sea is as well swept in relation to its size as the drawing room of a well-ordered house. The enemy's coastline is still the British navy's frontier.

The harbor which has been the home of the grand fleet for three years is probably the finest of its kind in the world. The whole area comprised in this British northern base is about equal to the hundred odd square miles which the Germans evacuated in France last spring. The battleship squadrons, for example, within their own particular section of this great base, have room for every kind of practice maneuver, including target practice.

On a sunny afternoon the independent saw eight battleships at target or target practice, a detachment of cruisers in maneuvers, a seaplane-balloon ship at work under conditions simulating those of actual warfare, and off around the coast, far out operations by innumerable small craft and auxiliaries.

Night target practice, which also is conducted within the harbor, is always an interesting sight. The battleships steam down the night sea course. Suddenly a searchlight picks up a target. Instantly every target is trained, every gun directed. Then a button is pressed somewhere, and the guns speak at with one voice in a gigantic broadside that awakens the echoes from the hills.

There is an infinite variety in the turret practice on a big battleship. The officer in charge of the target speaks: "An enemy shell has come in through the turret, killing men numbers 1, 3, 4, and 6. Right gun disabled. Connection with rest of ship lost. 'Carry on.' The 'dead men' file off to one side and wait for their comrades' work as they would in actual battle. There is the zest of a game to it.

The officer speaks again: "Shell has hit turret, killing all men except Numbers 1 and 3. Number 3 is seriously wounded. Ammunition hoisting machinery disabled. Fire started in pile of waste behind gun. 'Carry on.' The one unwounded man left in the turret must now endeavor to keep the gun in action single-handed besides dealing with a fire and a seriously-wounded man. The 'dead men' stand along the edge of the turret and watch their comrade's efforts to 'carry on' with interest and amusement.

It is play, but play with a deadly efficiency behind it, for it is intended that in actual battle there shall not be a single possibility with which these men will not be ready to deal.

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Always bears
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Signature of

Dr. J. C. H. H. H.

JANUARY ON THE WAY TO SMASH RECORDS

On only seven days since the first of December has the temperature gone above normal.

"Certainly an exceptional state of affairs," says the weather man.

December claimed the record of being the coldest December since 1876, and January has certainly kept up the record. January 7 and 11 were the only two days upon which the mercury went above the normal, when it went up to 25.5 and 26 degrees, respectively. The normal temperature for January is 21.9 degrees, and so far this month it has been only 14.7 degrees, 7.8 degrees below the normal.

On six days in the present month has the mercury been at zero or below. They were the 1st, zero; 3rd, 8 below; 4th, 4 below; 13th, 4 below; 19th, zero, and 20th, 1 below.

THE COLDEST JANUARY

The coldest January on record was in January, 1857, when the normal was 22.8 degrees. In 1912 the normal for the month was 13.9 degrees.

Some of the normal temperatures for January are as follows:

Degrees.

1878 to date	14.1
1917	22.6
1916	30.1
1915	23.6
1914	25.5
1913	31.3
1912	13.9
1913	11.6
1888	15.
1857	12.8

"This can certainly be classed as one of the few cold Januaries," affirmed the weather man.

BREAKS OTHER RECORDS

The month of January can also claim the distinction of containing

FRUIT TREES and PLANTS FOR SPRING PLANTING

We need no further introduction than the fact that we have been in the Nursery Business SIXTY-ONE YEARS, and are now prepared to meet existing conditions by offering our high grade trees and plants direct to customers at ROCK BOTTOM PRICES.

Send for our illustrated circulars of hardy varieties which you can order direct and save the agent's commission, of which you get the benefit. Our prices will be sure to interest you and all stock is absolutely first-class and true to name.

The Chase Brothers Co.,
of Ontario, Limited
Nurserymen
Established 1857

WOLFORD, ONT.
6-20

FOR YOUR CAR

"The Oil
That's Clean"



the coldest day ever recorded. On January 10, 1859, the figure was set, when the mercury fell to 26.5 below. The warmest January was in 1880, when the normal was 32.7 degrees, while the highest temperature ever recorded was 57.5 degrees, on the 14, 1874, and the 1st, 1876.

It has not only been a cold month, but the snowfall has been very heavy. So far 17 inches of snow have been recorded. The largest snowfall during any 24 hours in the month was on January 24th, 1873, when there was a fall of 15.3 inches.

Not a particle of rain has fallen so far in the month. If this is kept up until the end of the month it will equal the record of this month in 1852 and 1856, when there was no rainfall. The heaviest rainfall was in 1843, when 4.30 inches fell during the month, and the largest single fall in 24 hours was 2.50 inches, on January 31st, 1843.

NO THAW FOR A MONTH.

Nor has there been a thaw. On Christmas Eve there was a light rainfall and the mercury went up to 14.6 degrees. The highest temperature recorded this month was 33 degrees, on the 12th, but there was no thaw.

Such a state of affairs is very unusual, as there is generally a thaw in January, and in February as well, records show that there has not been a January since 1845 when there hasn't been at least a short period of thaw until this present January. Last year the temperature was above thawing point for the first ten days of the month.

Since 1884 there has not been a single January in which the temperature has not risen above 35 degrees. Since that date there have been 32 Januaries with temperatures of 40 degrees or more.

"THE FOOD CONTROLLER SAYS."

Every pound added to the nourishing things we eat—animal or vegetable—will count in this momentous year of 1918. No one should shirk taking up work on a small plot through too modest an idea of its value. Food control has to begin on the small scale. It will be chiefly effective through its thoroughness in the small but innumerable households in the land. So, if more foods can be grown on the home plot, no matter how small, there will be a saving in exportable food and to that extent an increased amount of food will be released for shipment to the Allies. Every new bushel of vegetables next Spring and Summer will release its equivalent in wheat. It is the drops of water in the ocean that go to make up the mighty tide of the Bay of Fundy. The essence of more production does not mean simply more acres put to wheat, but more eatable things from each man's labor. A small area well looked after is often more profitable in an unfavorable season than a large area. An English farm is often measured downwards, i.e. by the depth of its productive soil, rather than valued for its sheer acreage.

Of the need for all exportable Canadian food products no one should longer be in doubt. The first of a series of fortnightly cablegrams from France to the Food Controller states with a plainness that would be pitiful if it were not so noble, how badly off the French civilians are. "The supply of breadstuffs is causing grave anxiety. Imports are very short. Our bread card machinery has been completed but present lack of cereals will not permit of its application" it says. What does that mean? Simply that France is so short of bread that it cannot risk even a re-adjustment of what must be literally a hand-to-mouth system, lest some should

Dr. Jameson Passes Out

As David sang of Saul and Jonathan, "And in death they were not divided," so might we say of "Dr. Jim"

and Cecil Rhodes, for the hero (goat) of the famous Jameson raid has been laid beside his great friend, the Colossus of British Imperialism. His life has not already inspired a historian it ought to do so, for Leander Starr Jameson will be remembered as one of the pioneers of British Imperialism, one of the great men whose careers were laid in South Africa. One might easily fill a page with condensed accounts of his many vicissitudes and adventures. The pioneers had such an eventful career. From invalid to leader of an army, from doctor to Prime Minister, are leaps that give a synopsis of his record, and without making any exception in favor of the author of the saying about the "chloroform age" or the Mayos, it may be asserted with definiteness that he, Sir Starr Jameson, was the best-known medical man of the past generation. This also "goes as it lays" for doctors of theology, pedagogy, chiropody, and allied sciences.

Like Rhodes, who was an invalid, Jameson went to South Africa because of failing health. In those days when the local doctors were unable to cure a disease—or diagnose it—they recommended change of climate. Dr. Jameson had spent a year or two in a London hospital before he was advised to go elsewhere, but it was partly due to an innate love of adventure that he chose South Africa. The dry climate suited him, the social atmosphere, then just clearing from the primitive pioneer stage, suited him as well, and after his health was restored he chose to return to the Old Country. It was only a few years until he had the best medical practice in South Africa. Long before he led the famous raid he was earning about \$50,000 a year, and throughout the gold-fields his name was known and respected. Early in his South African career he fell in with Cecil Rhodes. The two men had similar ideals: the greatest of them was a united South Africa, under the British flag, and though Rhodes continued as a mining magnate, and Jameson as the great doctor of the country, both were at heart British imperialists, whose chief ambition was to see the Union Jack flying over all South Africa.

In 1891 Dr. Jameson was appointed administrator of Rhodesia, the colony which he did so much to establish, for it was due to his personal influence with Lobengula that the first British settlers were allowed to go through Matabeleland and found Salisbury and Victoria, which became the nucleus of the new colony. As chief of the colony Dr. Jameson became also its military leader in the first Matabele war, which ended in favor of the colonists at slight cost, and in 1895 at a public dinner he predicted that the future of South Africa was British, and that even the Transvaal would become a British province like the others. The success of Rhodesia and the growth of the British element in South Africa were regarded by President Kruger, of the Transvaal, with misgivings. He came to the conclusion that British influence

WONDERFUL STUFF! LIFT OUT YOUR CORN

Apply a few drops then lift corns
calluses off with fingers—
no pain.

No humbug! Any corn, whether soft or between the toes, will lift right up and lift out, without a lot of pain or soreness.

This drug is called freezone and is compound of ether discovered by a cinnati man.

Ask at any drug store for a small bottle of freezone, which will cost a trifle, but is sufficient to rid of feet of every corn or callus.

Put a few drops directly upon tender, aching corn or callus. Instantly the soreness disappears and shortly corn or callus will loosen and can be lifted off with the fingers.

This drug freezone doesn't eat out corns or calluses but shrivels them so that even irritating the surrounding skin.

Just think! No pain at all; no soreness or smarting when applying it afterwards. If your druggist doesn't have him order it for you.

Times, that Jameson was made "goat" of the enterprise of December 29, 1895, to January 2, 1896, which had for its object the overthrow of the Kruger Government in the Transvaal. The British population of Johannesburg, including most of the financial elements of the Boer republic, had promised to support it not only with money, but with arms; Cecil Rhodes, then Premier of the Cape Colony, had had a large part in planning it, and though he later came convinced that it was unwarranted, he would undoubtedly have given every aid possible; and no effective denial has been made of the general belief that Joseph Chamberlain, British Colonial Secretary, was party to the plan. At any rate Jameson enlisted a column of volunteers who were followers of his name and of the recently disbanded Bechuanaland Mounted Police entered the Transvaal on December 29, 1895. The Johannesburg British failed to rise, the Boers mobilized quickly, and on January 2, after heavy losses, Jameson was forced to surrender. Because he had failed to British authorities, was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment.

What makes the Jameson Raid matter of historical interest out of South Africa is that it inspired Emperor William of Germany to send to President Kruger of the Transvaal, a telegram of such a character that it warned millions of British subjects that Germany hated G. Britain. As for Dr. Jim, he served few months of his sentence, then came the South African war in which he fought the good fight. A peace was declared he became premier of Cape Colony. He was ousted by Gen. Botha, but his personal popularity made him a great influence in South African politics until the day of his death.

Eat the Carp.

"Eat the carp," is the caption of a poster which has been issued by the American bureau of fisheries. It is used in a carp campaign which now being conducted by the bureau. This campaign is intended to promote the fuller utilization of carp regions in which it is abundant.

Spruce Beer.

The fishermen of Newfoundland, Labrador, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence drink large quantities of spruce beer; it is considered a marvellous corrective of their

FOR YOUR CAR



You more than pay for what you might save on lubricating oil in increased cost of overhauling and in the shortened service life of your motor.

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of the choicest Nursery Stock including NOW varieties controlled by us. Handsome up-to-date selling equipment and a splendid Canadian grown stock to offer customers. We are not jobbers. Write now for agency terms to PELHAM NURSERY CO., Toronto, Ont.

N.B.—Catalogue sent on request to applicants for agencies or purchasers of Nursery Stock.

31-4

SYMINGTON'S

Is the place to get the Following Goods:

FEEDS

Cotton Seed Meal, Ruby Chop Barley Feed, Cracked Corn, Feed Wheat, Etc.

SEEDS

Timothy, Alsike, Clover, Alfalfa, Flower Seeds, Lawn Grass, Etc.

Also Hen Supplies, Garden Seeds, and Plants.

THOS. SYMINGTON,
NAPANEE, ONT.

adian food products no one should longer be in doubt. The first of a series of fortnightly cablegrams from France to the Food Controller states with a plainness that would be pitiful if it were not so noble, how badly off the French civilians are. "The supply of breadstuffs is causing grave anxiety. Imports are very short. Our bread card machinery has been completed but present lack of cereals will not permit of its application" it says. What does that mean? Simply that France is so short of bread that it cannot risk even a re-adjustment of what must be literally a hand-to-mouth system, lest some should starve. Yet France fights on gloriously! Surely a common pride in an Ally fighting the bravest fight of all the ages should be enough to make anyone determine that in as far as in him lies he will aid such a noble race. The cablegram adds that sugar, farinaceous foods other than wheat, butter and meats are all dreadfully short and that oils and fat are practically unobtainable as the only one of the British Dominions practically accessible to cargo carriers, as it is manifestly "up to Canada" to strain every nerve to increase the exportable quantities of those commodities so much needed overseas.

RICHMOND MINUTES

Selby, January 21st, 1918

The Council elected for the year 1918 met to-day for the first session. The roads being impassable before.

The members present were: R. Z. Bush, Reeve; J. W. Gollinger, Irwin G. Sexsmith, Merle Sills and A. C. McConnell Councilmen.

After taking their necessary oaths of qualifications and declarations, they took their seats at the Council Board.

The Reeve made a short address to the Council laying out the course for the Council to pursue for the coming year.

The minutes of the last session of the Council for 1917 were read and confirmed.

Several communications and applications were read and disposed of.

A By-law was introduced and on receiving its several readings was finally passed, appointing D. R. Denison and George S. Sexsmith Auditors.

A By-law was introduced and on receiving its several readings was finally passed, appointing Milford Dupree Assessor, and also By-laws appointing Hiram Abbott Sanitary Inspector, and Frank G. Amey member of the local Board of Health.

Moved by I. G. Sexsmith, seconded by Merle Sills, that the Clerk be instructed to procure six copies of the Municipal World for the use of the Council and Clerk for 1918, and an order be given the Clerk for \$6.00 to pay for the same. Carried.

Moved by Merle Sills, seconded by A. C. McConnell, that the Clerk be authorized to write the Department of Public Works, Toronto, for blank forms of By-laws respecting government grants to Township roads. Carried.

Moved by A. C. McConnell, seconded by Irwin G. Sexsmith, that W. J. Gollinger and Merle Sills be appointed to wait on E. J. Pollard Printing Co. for the Printing of the Township of Richmond, for the year 1918. Carried.

A By-law was introduced and passed appointing D. R. Denison and G. S. Sexsmith, Auditors, to audit the Township Treasurers accounts dating between May 1st and December 31st, 1917, at a salary of \$10.00 each, also the Township to pay extra expense of the Auditor's Stationery. Carried.

Moved by Merle Sills, seconded by W. J. Gollinger, that the Reeve and Councillors, Sexsmith and McConnell, be appointed a committee to obtain government grants on roads in Township when approved by this Council, said grants to be supplemented by equal amounts by the Township of Richmond. Carried.

Moved by Merle Sills, seconded by A. C. McConnell, that a By-law be introduced and passed, appointing Milford Dupree Assessor for the Township of Richmond for the year 1918, at a salary of \$60.00. Carried.

Moved and seconded, A By-law be introduced and passed, appointing F. G. Amey a member of the local Board of Health, and that Hiram Abbott be Sanitary Inspector. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Gollinger, seconded by Merle Sills, that this Council grant Mrs. Levi Doney, as aid for January, \$5.00. Carried.

Moved by Irwin G. Sexsmith, seconded by A. C. McConnell, that this Council grant \$5.00, as aid to the Sick Children Hospital, Toronto. Carried.

Moved by Irwin G. Sexsmith, seconded by W. J. Gollinger, that this Council grant \$10.00, in aid of the Armenian and Syrian relief fund, and the order be drawn in John C. Hudgin's name. Carried.

Moved by Merle Sills, seconded by A. C. McConnell, that the following accounts be paid: E. J. Pollard, printing account for 1917, \$106.75; Peter Hart, repairing snow plow, \$19.00; David Hartin, work done on road Division No. 18, \$3.00; J. McKittrick, election expenses, \$40.00. Carried.

Moved by W. J. Gollinger, seconded by A. C. McConnell, that the tax collector's time be extended until the February Session. Carried.

Moved and seconded, that this Council adjourn to meet on the first Monday in February at the hour of ten o'clock, a.m. Carried.

J. McKITTRICK,
Clerk.

about Salisbury and Victoria, which became the nucleus of the new colony. As chief of the colony Dr. Jameson became also its military leader in the first Matabele war, which ended in favor of the colonists at slight cost, and in 1895 at a public dinner he predicted that the future of South Africa was British, and that even the Transvaal would become a British province like the others. The success of Rhodesia and the growth of the British element in South Africa were regarded by President Kruger, of the Transvaal, with misgivings. He came to the conclusion that British influence ought to be nipped in the bud. So the Transvaal encroached on Rhodesian territory, and a law was passed refusing the ordinary rights of citizenship to the British subjects on the Rand.

It is as well established as any historical fact can be, after only 20 years' time, says The New York

TO THE AMATEUR.

If you are having trouble with your pictures not coming out clear use Velox Contrast Paper—for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents for Kodaks and supplies.

Eat the Carp.

"Eat the carp," is the caption of a poster which has been issued by the American bureau of fisheries. It is used in a carp campaign which now being conducted by the bureau. This campaign is intended to promote the fuller utilization of carp regions in which it is abundant.

Spruce Beer.

The fishermen of Newfoundland Labrador, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence drink large quantities of spruce beer; it is considered an admirable corrective of their diet which consists principally of pork and salt fish. The process of making it is simple. A few blades spruce-branches are chopped in small pieces and put into a pot containing six or eight gallons of water and boiled for several hours. The liquor is then strained and put in a cask that will contain eighteen gallons. Molasses is added in the proportion of one gallon to eighteen gallons; a pint of the grounds of the last brewing and a few hops, if hand, are also put in, and the cask filled up with cold water, is left ferment. In twenty-four hours becomes fit for use.

WHAT LONDON SAID.

Opinion of the Editors on Our Recent Election.

The Canadian election result was received in London with immense gratification by the Canadian military officers, not unmixed with surprise at the substantial majority, for there had been a feeling of uneasiness as to how the civilian would pan out. Here are some headlines which appeared recently in the evening papers: The Evening News—"Canada Decides to Win War"; The Globe—"Victory That Will Save Empire"; The Standard—"Border Victory in Canada." The Manchester Guardian, in a rather belated criticism, says: "If Borden wins will be because his is the simple scheme for meeting the strain of war. If Laurier is returned Canada will have determined that the prosecution of the war is not incompatible with non-conscription and a Reform Government. In neither case is her identity with the rest of the Empire essential problems of the war in a question."

The Daily Mail says: "Canada has answered 'emphatically' a triumphantly the question whether she was to drop out of the war. The vote is not only in favor of the war but the adoption of the measure of compulsory service, an object less that will not be wasted on Australia. No regard the verdict not less momentous than a victory on the battlefield."

The Morning Post says: "Germ advocates who migrated across the border have failed in Canada as America, nor will Canada's example be lost on Australia."

The Express: "If Canada had refused the obligation she would have strangled her nationhood at birth."

The Daily News: "A significant decision, as it is as emphatic in the West as in Ontario. Laurier's position, exceptionally difficult, has suffered what we may regard as a final defeat in a long and illustrious life which unhappily opens anew a breach he had healed. We may assume Quebec will loyally accept the decision of the majority, but the situation is fraught with disquieting possibilities."

The Chronicle: "The recrudescence of race cleavage is very much to be regretted. It is to be hoped will not persist indefinitely."

The Daily Graphic: "Canada ranges herself on the side of the mother and great American sister."

WONDERFUL STUFF! LIFT OUT YOUR CORNS

Apply a few drops then lift corns or calluses off with fingers—no pain.

No humbug! Any corn, whether nail, or between the toes, will loosen it up and lift out, without a particle of pain or soreness.

This drug is called freezone and is a pound of ether discovered by a Cincinnati man.

Ask at any drug store for a small file of freezone, which will cost but a trifle, but is sufficient to rid one's feet of every corn or callus.

Put a few drops directly upon any corn, aching corn or callus. Instantly soreness disappears and shortly the corn or callus will loosen and can be rubbed off with the fingers.

This drug freezone doesn't eat out the corn or calluses but shrivels them with even irritating the surrounding skin. Just think! No pain at all; no soreness or smarting when applying it or afterwards. If your druggist don't have freezone have him order it for you.

Jameson, that Jameson was made the "at" of the enterprise of December 29, 1895, to January 2, 1896, which had for its object the overthrow of the Kruger Government in Transvaal. The British population of Johannesburg, including the financial elements of the republic, had promised to support it not only with money, but with arms; Cecil Rhodes, then Premier of the Colony, had had a large part in planning it, and though he later became convinced that it was unwise, had undoubtedly have given it every aid possible; and no effectual effort has been made of the general of that Joseph Chamberlain, then British Colonial Secretary, was a party to the plan. At any rate, Jameson enlisted a column of adventurers who were followers of his and of the recently disbanded buanaland Mounted Police and entered the Transvaal on December 1895. The Johannesburg British tried to rise, the Boers mobilized quickly, and on January 2, after heavy losses, Jameson was forced to surrender. Because he had failed, Jameson, when turned over to the British authorities, was sentenced to months' imprisonment. That makes the Jameson Raid a matter of historical interest outside South Africa is that it inspired Emperor William of Germany to send President Kruger of the Transvaal, a telegram of such a character that it warned millions of British subjects that Germany hated Great Britain. As for Dr. Jim, he served a few months of his sentence, and then came the South African war in which he fought the good fight. After the war was declared he became Premier of Cape Colony. He was ousted from both, but his personal popularity made him a great influence in South African politics until the day of his death.

Eat the Carp.

"Eat the carp," is the caption on a poster which has been issued by the American bureau of fisheries. It is used in a carp campaign which is being conducted by the bureau. The campaign is intended to promote the fuller utilization of carp in areas in which it is abundant.

Spruce Beer.

The fishermen of Newfoundland, Labrador, and the Gulf of St. Lawrence drink large quantities of spruce beer; it is considered an admirable corrective of their diet.

MINISTERS OF THE GOSPEL ENDORSE IT

Well-Known Clergymen Praise Tanlac For Good It Did Them.

Ministers from some of the greatest communions in the land have out Tanlac to the test and have come out in grateful statements endorsing the medicine for the good it has done them.

Rev. W. C. Norton, pastor of the Wesley Memorial church of Jacksonville, Fla., says: "I suffered from indigestion for years, seldom slept well and had severe headaches. Since taking Tanlac I feel as well as I ever did, sleep soundly and can eat anything I want. Tanlac has restored my health."

Rev. A. H. Sykes, of Nashville, Tenn., says: "Mrs. Sykes suffered from stomach and kidney disorders and a nervous breakdown. Tanlac restored her health, she is gaining weight and strength rapidly."

Rev. E. G. Futler, Muskogee, Okla., says: "I had attacks of acute indigestion. Results from taking Tanlac have been most satisfactory. It is the best medicine I ever tried."

Hundreds of other well-known ministers have testified to the merits of Tanlac, among whom are: Rev. F. M. Winburn, San Antonio, Tex.; Rev. R. J. Taylor, Franklin, Tex.; Rev. A. L. Tull, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. Jas. H. New, Clarkston, Ga.; Rev. A. J. Vallery, Monroe, La.; Rev. John M. Sims, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. W. T. Roby, Knoxville, Tenn., and others too numerous to mention.

Tanlac is sold in Napanee at WAL-LACE'S Drug Store.

WAR BADGES READY.

Soldiers Will Be Divided Into Four Classes.

The Militia Department advises that war service badges are now ready for issue, and recommends that applications be sent in through District Headquarters without delay.

A different badge is issued for each of the four classes, which are as follows:

Class A—For members of the C. E. F. who have seen active service at the front and are now on duty in Canada, or who have been honorably retired or discharged.

Class B—For members of the C. E. F. honorably retired or discharged on account of old age, wounds, or sickness, rendering them permanently unfit for service, after having seen service in England or at the front.

Class C—For members of the C. E. F. honorably retired or discharged on account of old age, injuries or sickness, rendering them unfit for service, after having seen service in Canada.

Class D—For men who offered to enlist prior to August 10th, 1917, and were rejected as and still are medically unfit, and for members of the C. E. F. honorably retired or discharged who are not entitled to any other badge, provided that they are medically unfit.

With reference to the first three classes the Militia Department announces that no men are eligible for the badges who have been discharged within three months of enlistment, unless for disabilities caused by service, discharged by reason of stoppage of working pay, or discharged as unlikely to become efficient soldiers, unless for disabilities caused by service.

The Gibbard Furniture Co'y.

[Limited.]

Are still ahead in Prices and Assortment of

FINE FURNITURE

Just received our new stock purchased before the advance in prices.

Our line was never as large and complete as now.

Devenports are Special from \$25 Up.

Mahogany Dressers 20 per cent. discount.
Largest line of Easy Chairs, in leather and Tapestry.
Iron Beds \$3.50, worth \$5.00 up.
Special line of Mattresses, pure cotton felt.
Dining Room Suites in Golden and Fumed Oak.

The Gibbard Furniture Co'y.

Notice to The Trade!

Order Your

Soft Drinks

From

The Lennox Beverage Works,

'Phone 275, Napanee.

Sole Agents for

THE NATIONAL BREWERIES Limited, - Montreal, Que.
GRANTS SPRINGS BREWERY CO., - Hamilton, Ont.
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2 1-2 p. c. Ale, Lager, and Porter.

Write for Prices.

We specialize in all kinds of

CARBONATED DRINKS

and ship to all local outside points.

THE LENNOX BEVERAGE WORKS,

East Street, - Napanee, Ont.

Rear of Daly's Tea Warehouse.

Try Our Unfermented Fruit Wines.

What Canada Has Done.

To those who know anything of the vast quantities of high explosives and munitions of all sorts shipped across the Atlantic in the past three years the biggest wonder in connection with the Halifax tragedy is that something of the kind has not happened in one of our harbors before. Every single day for more than two years past Canada alone has shipped 40 to 50 carloads of munitions and an average of 35 car-

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP and TOBACCO STORE.

We think we can please you.
TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc
PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP

HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

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The Daily Mail says: "The question was answered emphatically and unambiguously. The question whether Canada was to drop out of the war. The answer is not only in favor of the war, the adoption of the measure for compulsory service, an object lesson will not be wasted on Australia. The regard for the world, not less for the nation, than a victory on the battlefield."

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All men applying for Class D badges must undergo a further medical examination. Should a man qualify under both Classes A and B he is entitled to both badges, but no man receiving the badge of Class A or that of Class B, or both, shall receive the badges of Class C or Class D.

With reference to the Canadian Patriotic Fund badges for service at the front, which have been issued in some number, the department states that holders of these must apply for a war service badge. Class A, and discontinue the wearing of their present badge. The same rule applies to the C. E. F. badge for service in England only, but in the latter case the holder should apply for a Class B war service badge.

Fish in Ontario.

Ontario Government fresh-water fish will continue to be supplied during the winter months, although the volume may slightly decrease. Plans have been formulated for winter fishing operations on Lakes Nipissing, Nipigon, and Simcoe, and other waters will be taken over for Government control if necessary. In fishing through the ice gill nets on a rope extending through two holes are employed. As the net is drawn in the fish are taken off, and the net is returned with the rope through the other hole.

If supplies cannot be increased, and a smaller volume of fish during the winter cannot be avoided, the Ontario Government has plans under way for operations on a much larger scale in the spring. It may be expected that the Government scheme will not reach its normal state next summer. It is proposed that fishing operations shall be conducted on an increased scale in the inland waters, and that the Government shall take over control of Canadian fishing on international waters.

The Government fish is cut open and gutted, while the head is left on in some cases. All Government fish which weigh more than eight pounds have their heads off. Evidence of the quality of the fish shipments appears in the recent receipt of a 26-pound trout from the inland lakes. This weight was taken after the fish had been gutted and its head removed.

The Canadian food controller states that an energetic campaign to popularize fish is contemplated. The present plan embraces only the Province of Quebec and extensive advertising will be done with the idea of materially increasing the consumption of fish. Should the campaign prove effective in this province, it is probable that it will be enlarged to take in the other provinces of the Dominion.

Lost in Transit.

Between April and December of the year 1916 the sum of £13,333 had to be written off the books of the railways of India for material, rolling-stock, etc., supplied to Mesopotamia, which could not be traced.

Overseas Stationery for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

What Canada Has Done.

To those who know anything of the vast quantities of high explosives and munitions of all sorts shipped across the Atlantic in the past three years the biggest wonder in connection with the Halifax tragedy is that something of the kind has not happened in one of our harbors before. Every single day for more than two years past Canada alone has shipped 40 to 50 carloads of munitions and an average of 35 carloads of other army supplies. That means that two very long freight trains loaded with supplies, more than half of them explosive in character, have gone to the wharves daily for the voyage across the Atlantic. But not only has there been no earlier accident on shipboard, but it is noteworthy that not a ship loaded with Canadian munitions or other supplies has been a victim of the U-boats, with the single exception of the Mount Temple two years or so ago. That ship, loaded with horses, was sunk, but every man in the crew was saved.

That record is a very remarkable one, when we consider the great increase in commerce that it indicates and the loss of shipping that commonly comes in peaceful times. The U-boats have claimed victims among ships returning to Canadian ports for another cargo, but every shell, every cartridge, every store or pair of shoes or bag of wheat or case of canned goods that has left Canada for England or France has reached its destination safely in spite of submarines and storms and the ever present perils in the cargoes themselves, such as wrecked Halifax. —Boston Herald.

Great Disasters of History.

Outside the toll of life claimed on land and sea by the great war the catastrophe at Halifax was by far the greatest disaster in many years. Numerous explosions have occurred in munitions plants of this continent and in Europe, the most disastrous of which on this side was at the Eddystone plant of the DuPont Powder Company, at Chester, Pa., in April last, in which 112 persons lost their lives.

The Halifax disaster is the most tragic explosion, in the number of lives lost, in the last quarter century. Indeed, few catastrophes of any nature exceed it in the number of dead. Among them are the Messina earthquake, in 1908, when approximately two hundred thousand lives were lost; the Mont Pelée volcanic eruption on the Island of Martinique, in 1902, when forty thousand persons lost their lives, and an earthquake in the interior of Italy, in 1915, when thirty-five thousand dead was the toll.

The Iroquois Theatre fire in Chicago, in 1903, claimed 375 lives, while the sinking of the excursion steamship General Slocum, in the East River, New York, in 1904, left a death list of about 1,400. In 1906 the earthquake and fire in San Francisco took the lives of approximately 1,300 persons, while the loss of the steamship Titanic, in collision with an iceberg, in 1912, resulted in a toll of 1,503 dead.

In 1914 the steamship Empress of Ireland went down in the St. Lawrence River, with the loss of 1,027 lives. Then followed the sinking of the Lusitania by a German torpedo, and the steamship Eastland, in the Chicago River, in 1915, with death lists respectively of 1,193 and 812.

In October, 1917, it was reported that 4,000 persons had lost their lives in munitions explosion in Austria, but the report never has been confirmed.

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP AND TOBACCO STORE.

We think we can please you. TRY US.

Cigars, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc
PAUL KILLORIN, - Proprietor.

ROYAL HOTEL BARBER SHOP

HARRY SCOTT, Proprietor.

Everything Neat and Sanitary.
Best of Service Guaranteed.

GIVE US A CALL.

F. W. SMITH,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Strictly Private and Confidential.

Smith's Jewellery Store,

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FRED CHINNECK

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

Chinneck's Jewellery Store

Next Wallace's Drug Store

Napanee

Strictly Private and Confidential

34

JOHN T. GRANGE

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES

Grange Block, John Street,

Strictly Private and Confidential.

Have You Seen BEAVER BOARD Paneled Walls and Ceilings?

THEY far surpass lath, plaster and wall-paper in beauty, durability, ease of application, and economy.

They deaden sound, resist heat and cold, retard fire, resist shocks or strains, do not crack, chip or deteriorate with age.

BEAVER BOARD

can be used in new or remodeled buildings of every type.

We carry full stock and can furnish sizes as ordered, with full information about use, application, etc.

APPLY TO



MADOLE HARDWARE CO.

PHONE 13.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO

Notice

Owing to change in business I find it necessary to have all outstanding accounts paid in at once. And all future accounts must be settled at least every month.

We carry a full line of choice GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, SALT, HAY, STRAW—CORD WOOD and CUT WOOD—which will be sold at Bottom Prices.

S. CASEY DENISON.

Centre Street, North.

Phone 101

Large Locomotive Jib.

A 500-ton locomotive jib crane capable of lowering, raising, or swinging a 56-ton load at its maximum working radius of 87 feet has been built for installation on the Panama Canal at Balboa. It is said to be the largest machine of its kind in the world.

Efficient Birds.

The pelican is commendably regular in his habits. The parent birds catch fish, and after eating their fill deposit the others in their pouches under their bills and carry them to their young. These pouches will hold from three to eight pounds of fish.

AFTERMATH OF ELECTION.**Some Items of Interest About Recent Contest.**

Here are a few brevities of interest in the recent Dominion elections:

Sir Robert Borden carried his new constituency of King's, N. S., by about 900.

Only two Cabinet Ministers were beaten—Sevigny and Blondin—and they ran in two constituencies apiece.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie defeated his Socialist opponent by about 4,500, and the loser will forfeit his deposit.

Hon. E. N. Rhodes, Speaker of the Commons, is defeated in Cumberland, N.S.

Deputy Speaker Rainville was beaten in Cartier division, Montreal, by S. W. Jacobs, K.C., the first Jew to be returned to Parliament.

The Cockshutt brothers won. W. F., late M.P. in Brantford, and Harry, soldier candidate, in Brant, where he defeated Harold, the Liberal and recognized Union candidate.

Lieut.-Col. Sam Sharpe carried North Ontario by 1,200. In 1911 he defeated H. M. Mowat, now M.P.-elect for Parkdale, by 558.

Col. J. A. Currie was returned in North Simcoe by 1,487; in 1911 he had 172.

Sir Sam Hughes won in Victoria by 2,700, a increase of 1,294.

Wm. Manley German, Liberal M. P. since 1900, was beaten in Welland by Evan Fraser, ex-M.P.P. Neither candidate was an official candidate.

Dr. Michael Clark is re-elected in Red Deer, though he had a hard fight.

R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, has a large majority in Macdonald, Man.

Dr. Molloy, re-elected in Provencher, seems to be the only Liberal returned in Manitoba.

"Billy" Nickle, who had announced his retirement from Parliamentary life, but accepted renomination, won in Kingston by an unprecedented majority. Both newspapers supported him.

F. F. Pardee, former Liberal whip, was an easy winner in West Lambton, where he carried his home city, Sarnia, by 2,100.

Hon. Charles Murphy, Laurier henchman, was re-elected in Russell, but Hon. W. L. M. King failed to come back in North York.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux is elected in two constituencies.

Armand Lavergne, who ran as a Nationalist in Montmagny, was beaten by the Laurierite.

In Victoria, B.C., Stuart Henderson, Liberal, loses his deposit as does Charles McDonald in South Vancouver.

R. A. Rigg, the radical Laborite, who resigned from the Manitoba Legislature to contest North Winnipeg, was beaten 2 to 1.

R. L. Richardson, former M. P., and editor of the Winnipeg Tribune, is returned for the new constituency of Springfield, which includes the French-Canadian city of St. Boniface, where he got a majority of about 200.

C. H. Cahan, K.C., Unionist, who opposed Hon. Mr. Lemieux, and four other candidates in Montreal divisions, lose their deposits.

The biggest vote in Canada was polled by Sir George Foster in North Toronto, with 14,600, while Archie Drayman, the Independent in Centre Toronto, may have polled the smallest, 216, though Gold, in South Vancouver, B.C., is reported to have polled fewer votes than there were polling places in the constituency.

ABORIGINES.**Even the Word Itself is Wrapped in Mystery.**

Even the very word "aborigines" is wrapped in mystery. Those who know nothing of the discussion which has centered round the subject, sail in, it is true, easily enough with the simple etymological explanation that the word is clearly derived from two Latin words, namely, ab and origine, meaning from the beginning. A little more investigation, however, and the difficulties begin, for the word aborigine did not originally apply to the oldest inhabitants of any country, but to a mythical people, the Aborigines of Central Italy, connected with the legendary history of Aeneas, Latinus, and Evander. These were supposed to have descended from their mountain home, near the ancient Sabine town of Reate, upon Latium, whence they expelled the Siceli, and subsequently settled down as Latini, under a King Latinus. The difficulty in the way of attributing an almost obvious derivation to their name arises from the fact that they were always regarded as "Hellenic immigrants," and not as an original Italian people.

And so scholars have proposed "arborigines" or "treeborn," and yet others "aberrinines," or "nomads." As one writer has put it, the most that can be said is that, if not a general term, "aborigines" may be the name of an Italian stock, about whom the ancient knew no more than ourselves.

And yet there is, after all, something specially appropriate in the fact that the origin of the word should be unknown, because that is the first prerequisite of the aborigine. Indeed, the moment his origin is known, he ceases to be an aborigine. And it is this fact, no doubt, which has always rendered him such an attractive figure in history and in fiction. Even the black man of the Australian bush, whose annals, as far as can be ascertained, contain nothing of the great deeds of the North American Indian, is not without his honored place in story.

Then, of course, when it comes to the North American Indian, the doors of one of the greatest hunting grounds of romance and high adventure which history affords is immediately thrown open. In the company of such master guides as James Fenimore Cooper and Captain Mayne Reid, one takes the trail as easily and naturally as ever did a Hawk Eye, or one of Montcalm's Indians. And so every aboriginal people, almost, has its special chronicler.

One of the great difficulties about aborigines is to be certain that they are aborigines. About the vast non-Aryan peoples of India, the Bhills and the Gonds of the central highlands, for instance, there may be no doubt. Neither is there any doubt about the Oravidians, upon whose struggle with the Aryan hordes, pressing through the passes of the Hindu Kush from the north, the curtain is rung up on Indian history; but when it comes to such people as the Maoris of New Zealand, for instance, the matter is found to be full of debate. They were, it is true, the people that the great old Dutch navigator Tasman found there when, on the 13th of December, 1642, he cast anchor off a "high mountainous country," to which he gave the name of Staten Landt. And yet, although nothing is to be proved, everything goes to show that, in spite of the fact that their very name means "indigenous," they none the less were not the oldest inhabitants, but displaced an earlier Melanesian tribe. Indeed, they themselves, although such evidence is far from conclusive, look

PARISIANS PLACE BUSTLE IN FRONT

No Woman Designer Had Any thing to Do With Creation of New Feature.

STYLE ACCEPTED BY PUBLIC

There Seems to Be Not the Slightest Idea of a Return to Fullness in Either Frocks or Coats.

New York.—France puts a bustle in front of a gown, and America puts it in the back. Such is the interesting struggle going on between designers.

Two men, one of this continent and one of that, were responsible for the 1917 bustle, and it may be confidently asserted that no woman designer has a part in its creation or development. It took the public just six weeks to level the fashion to the common place. It is because of this public acceptance that the style must be dealt with generously by the reporter.



Suit of green velvet and cashmere with jacket that has the upward at the back and is finished with a hi waisted belt. Waistcoat of bot green suede. The gown was made a descendant of the famous Annie L. rle.

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F. CHINNECK'S

200.
C. H. Cahan, K.C., Unionist, who opposed Hon. Mr. Lemieux, and four other candidates in Montreal divisions, lose their deposits.
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If you want your separators to give satisfaction, get your separator oil at WALLACE'S the leading Drug Store.

Don't Grit Your Teeth! Put WRIGLEY'S

between them and bite on it! Your determination will be just as strong—stronger in fact, for you gain pluck, perseverance, renewed vigour, from this great pick-me-up.

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MADE IN CANADA



stance, the matter is found to be full of debate. They were, it is true, the people that the great old Dutch navigator Tasman found there when, on the 13th of December, 1642, he cast anchor off a "high mountainous country," to which he gave the name of Staten Landt. And yet, although nothing is to be proved, everything goes to show that, in spite of the fact that their very name means "indigenous," they none the less were not the oldest inhabitants, but displaced an earlier Melanesian tribe. Indeed, they themselves, although such evidence is far from conclusive, look away from the New Zealand to Savaii, originally Savaiki, the largest island of the Samoan group, for their origin. "The seed of our coming is from Hawaiki; the seed of our nourishment the seed of mankind." So one may go on. One aboriginal people leads to another, and, before one knows it, one is building up theories, repopulating lands, raising lost continents, and finding traces of lost races wherever one goes.

Fighting Politicians.

The late Sir Mackenzie Bowell loved to tell of his physical encounters with Edward Blake, a political rival, with whom he had a couple of physical differences. On being asked once if he knew Edward Blake, he replied:

"I rather did. Yes, I suppose I'm the only man ever lived that took Edward Blake down, once on the floor of the House and once in the lobby."

"Metaphorically speaking, eh?"

"Not by a jugful. No, flopped him fair on his back. Yes, Edward got giving me a bit one night after the House adjourned, and I said:

"Now, a little more of that and I'll take you down right here."

"He allowed that I couldn't do that. I insisted that I could. And the big elephant came at me. Oh, I never was a very big man, but what there was of me was hard as nails.

"Well, I downed him, but it wasn't exactly easy. He chased me round the table, but Blake never could run in anything but an election. A few days afterwards I met him in the lobby. He started to come at me like a bull at a foreador. 'Now look out, old fellow,' I said. 'I'll down you again.'

"You can't do it," said he, crisply.

"But by jingo, I will."

"I ducked and grabbed him affectionately under the hips somewhere. I heaved him as high as I could and came down on top of him. George, I cracked a rib, nearly broke a finger, and didn't get over that flop for a month."

Armageddon.

The Manchester Guardian of England indulges in a little mild irony at the expense of the Sunday Observer's unscriptural attitude. "Armageddon," said the latter recently, "has happened. It will happen again, unless," and so on. And the Manchester Guardian replies: "After Armageddon, as defined in the Apocalypse, one seems to remember that a great voice from heaven declared 'It is done.' It is rather pleasant to think of a still greater voice from the Observer office rising clearly above the final uproar and insisting gently but firmly that, on the contrary, the whole business may have to be done over again."

Huge Deposit of Soda.

Not far from Lake Victoria in Nyanza there is to be found a large block of almost-chemically pure sesquicarbonate of soda, covering fifty square miles, which is so valuable that it will probably come in for some consideration in the adjustment of the war.

Suit of green velvet and cashmere with jacket that has the upward tilt at the back and is finished with a high waisted belt. Waistcoat of bottle green suede. The gown was made for a descendant of the famous Annie Laurie.

of fashion who usually can give only passing attention to each new idea as it is shot across the battlefield of apparel. One man's idea attracts attention, but that attention is deflected by every other man's idea, but when this individual idea is multiplied a thousand times by buyers and sellers by women who pretend to be fashionable and by those who care nothing about the word, then the fashion becomes "the style," as we term it in this country.

If you talk earnestly with those who deal in exclusive clothes, you will hear them say that the silhouette must change and that it is more than probable that the bustle will become more of a feature in the spring among high class designers than it is today.

There is no disposition on the part of the American woman to save in the buying of clothes despite all the propaganda on this subject, and no matter what comes later, if the war continues, the process of buying goes on merrily today.

No Return to Fullness.

There is not the slightest idea of a return to fullness in frocks or coat. There are two good reasons for this announcement—a scarcity of material in certain quarters and the wish of the various governments of the world for strict conservation, and also the fact that we have been over-surfetted with fullness in clothes and the very sight of such a gown gives us a squeamish attack of sartorial indigestion. It is almost unbearable today to look upon a looped, panniered, frilled or bouffanted costume. We wore hoopskirts, even though they were disguised under the name of the farthingale, until we felt ashamed to look at a barrel, and it is not possible for either the French or the American designers to compel us to turn our attention to such clothes in the immediate future.

We want slimmess, we look our very best in slimmess, and we are quite willing to wear less material than in the Civil war, but we are tired of nics. Our trouble is that we do want a return to the small waist, we will not have more material put in our clothes and we insist upon straight line from armhole to hips, something must be done with skirts if our palate for clothes is to be tickled any further.

Under the influence of this impatience and annoyance with a continuity of line in clothes, there is reason why something approaching a tie-back skirt and the bustle of 1880 should not appear quite gradually over the horizon for the better class of clothes.

Nothing More Than Soft Drapery

You know by this time, of course that the bustle is nothing more than a hideous word for a bit of soft drapery arranged to break the tight and often inartistic line across the figure at the end of the spine. The drapery is the saving grace on certain types of broad, stout figures. It may be almost impossible to believe it among this race of flat-hipped, low-

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limbed, slim-chested, big-waisted American women, which the last ten years have produced, there are still women, and many of them, who have what is called the ancient figure. Of course, it is not the ancient figure at all, for that is the new figure to which all modernists aspire, but what the dressmakers mean by the phrase is the 1880 figure, which has never been controlled or suppressed or even treated with contempt by a certain segment of American women. Chests out, stomachs in, hips rounded and waists tightened is the artificial figure that was stamped upon three generations of American women and has not entirely died out.

There are other women who have long since forgotten that they ever had a waist, but they cannot submerge the flesh around their hips and back and they look their worst in chemise, tunic and sandwich gowns. Therefore, the bustle drapery is for them. If the dressmakers can handle it in a manner that suggests novelty and achieves artistic results, we shall probably see it in the foremost fashions.

Now as to the French bustle—it was copied from the Directoire period and taken, like all the Directoire clothes, from the fashions of a century before Napoleon aspired to control of France. It merely transposes the drapery as the Americans use it, from the back to the front.

Bulloz is the apostle of this bustle, if you can call the drapery in front by that name. Bulloz, through his color schemes and his daring, has assumed something of the widespread authority in clothes that Paul Poiret held, undisputed, until he went to war. Bulloz dips his hands deep into history, pulls out anything his fingers can grasp and puts all that he finds into the most modern of clothes. Two years ago his efforts were not taken seriously in this country; today, all the designers over here who wish to cater to an exclusive patronage, buy freely of Bulloz.

The hallmark of his work this season is that drapery across the front of the figure below the waist. It is deftly done. This drapery really sinks into the surface of the skirt and drips down into the cascades that run below the knees at each side.

Uplifted Line in Skirt.

The entire dressmaking world of Paris was a bit touched with this fashion. When you look at all the new gowns that smart women appear in, and when you gaze at the shop windows to try to choose the frock you would like to wear, you may notice that a common thread of idea runs through them all in this uplifted line

in the front of the skirt.

This trick, as you remember, is not new to the twentieth century. It belongs to the days out of which Goethe created Faust. Throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, there was a disposition to drag the clothes up in the front and tie them in loops and drapery below the waistline by running a cord under the fullness.

It looks as though a revival of this fashion were upon us. The skirts are dragged up so definitely in front either



This ermine cape was designed for afternoon wear. It is short in front, long in back and has ripple sleeves. The fronts cross to the back and tie, the long ends finished with ermine tails.

by the cut of the hem or by the placement of the lace or fur, that we have become accustomed to watching for that upward tilt in every new frock that appears. The house of Callot has always tilted the movement of her skirt at its hem upward in the middle of the back or the middle of the front, but this is a different type of fashion and it is taken from more primitive days.

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FASHION'S FANCIES

Hudson seal and velvet are beautiful combined.

It is a season of most wondrous richness and simplicity.

Black velvet skirts are worn with spangled and embroidered blouses.

Soldier and civilian—man, woman and child—all wear the wrist watch.

Black tulle beaded with vivid blue tulle makes a charming combination.

Brown shoes are coming in strongly, because of the military trend.

Muff and stole of velvet trimmed with fur will be fashionable this winter.

The mandarin sleeve was strongly featured at the Paris openings.

Brocades are seen in two tones of a given color, such as taupe or gray.

Sammycloth, satins, broadcloths and pique each and all are favored vest materials.

GIRLS! LEMON JUICE IS A SKIN WHITENER

How to make a creamy beauty lotion for a few cents.

The juice of two fresh lemons strained into a bottle containing three ounces of orchard white makes a whole quarter pint of the most remarkable lemon skin beautifier at about the cost one must pay for a small jar of the ordinary cold creams. Care should be taken to strain the lemon juice through a fine cloth so no lemon pulp gets in, then this lotion will keep fresh for months. Every woman knows that lemon juice is used to bleach and remove such blemishes as freckles, sallowness and tan and is the ideal skin softener, whitener and beautifier.

Just try it! Get three ounces of orchard white at any drug store and two lemons from the grocer and make up a quarter pint of this sweetly fragrant lemon lotion and massage it daily into the face, neck, arms and hands.

KIMONO SMOCK OF LINEN



Wonderfully attractive is this deep-rose linen kimono smock. The banding at the bottom and the edging on the pockets are of cut-out work, with iridescent satin in yellow, green and purple, held in place with a black long and short stitch. Kimono means ease, comfort and a spirit of rest for the wearer if it is the proper kimono. This kimono lives up to the full meaning of the garment.

The Duke's Message.

The following message has been sent by his Royal Highness the Duke of Devonshire to the General Officer Commanding Canadian Forces in France:

"Please convey to the gallant troops under your command my most cordial good wishes for Christmas and congratulations on the ever-increasing lustre which they continue to add to the glorious annals of the Canadian army.

"We at home are deeply sensible of their splendid devotion and heroism, and our heartfelt prayer is that the year about to open will see the conclusion of a victorious peace, and the complete and final triumph of those principles which the Empire and her brave Allies are so worthily maintaining.

"(Signed) Devonshire."



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We want slimmess, we look our very best in slimmess, and we are quite willing to wear less material than since the Civil war, but we are tired of tucks. Our trouble is that we don't want a return to the small waist, we will not have more material put into clothes and we insist upon a straight line from armhole to hips, but something must be done with our skirts if our palate for clothes is to be killed any further.

Under the influence of this impatience and annoyance with a continuity of line in clothes, there is no reason why something approaching the back skirt and the bustle of 1870 should not appear quite gradually on the horizon for the better class clothes.

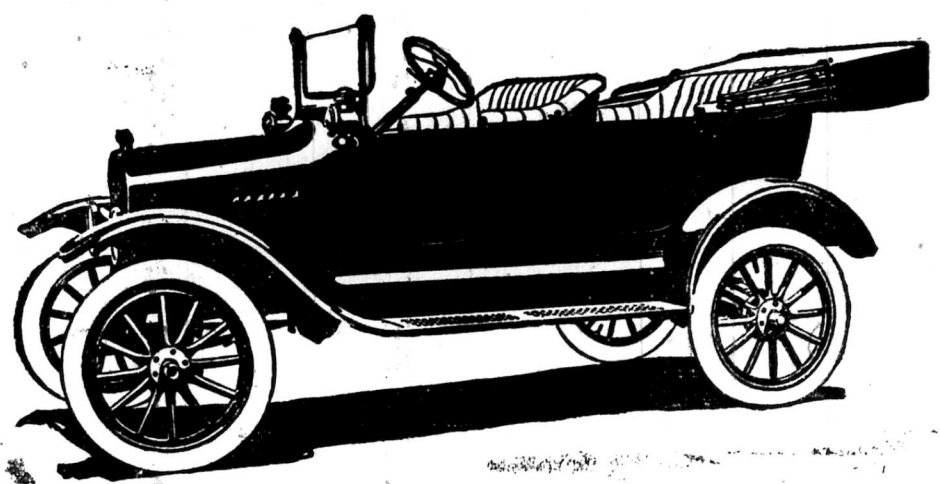
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In their place you have a speedy, dependable, dignified, roomy Ford Car—complete in itself. It is vastly superior to the narrow, cramped buggy that travels so slowly. And when a Ford is standing idle it does not eat three meals a day, and it requires no "looking after."

A Ford will save you time, trouble, and money. It is the utility car for the busy farmer and his family.



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- Sedan - - \$970

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BEFORE ADAM



By JACK LONDON



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Morning found us wretched and resolved. We would not spend another such night. Remembering the tree shelters of our elders, we set to work to make one for ourselves. We built the framework of a rough nest and on higher forks overhead even got in several ridge poles for the roof. Then the sun came out, and under its benign influence we forgot the hardships of the night and went off in search of breakfast. After that, to show the inconsequentiality of life in those days, we fell to playing. It must have taken us all of a month, working intermittently, to make our tree house, and then when it was completed we never used it again.

But I run ahead of my story. When we fell to playing, after breakfast, on the second day away from the caves, Lop Ear led me a chase through the trees and down to the river. We came out upon it where a large slough entered from the blueberry swamp. The mouth of this slough was wide, while the slough itself was practically without a current. In the dead water, just inside its mouth, lay a tangled mass of tree trunks. Some of these, what of the wear and tear of freshets and of being stranded long summers on sand bars, were seasoned and dry and without branches. They floated high in the water, and bobbed up and down or rolled over when we put our weight upon them.

Here and there between the trunks were water cracks, and through them we could see schools of small fish, like minnows, darting back and forth. Lop Ear and I became fishermen at once. Lying flat on the logs, keeping perfectly quiet, waiting till the minnows came close, we would make swift passes with our hands. Our prizes we ate on the spot, wriggling and moist. We did not notice the lack of salt.

The mouth of the slough became our favorite playground. Here we spent many hours each day, catching fish and playing on the logs, and here, one day, we learned our first lessons in navigation. The log on which Lop Ear was lying got adrift. He was curled up on his side, asleep. A light fan of air slowly drifted the log away from the shore, and when I noticed his predicament the distance was already too great for him to leap.

At first the episode seemed merely

us a ducking. Still another thing about small logs we learned. One day we paddled our individual logs alongside each other. And then, quite by accident, in the course of play, we discovered that when each, with one hand and foot, held on to the other's log, the logs were steadied and did not turn over. Lying side by side in this position, our outside hands and feet were left free for paddling. Our final discovery was that this arrangement enabled us to use still smaller logs and thereby gain greater speed. And there our discoveries ended. We had invented the most primitive catamaran, and we did not have sense enough to know it. It never entered our heads to lash the logs together with tough vines or stringy roots. We were content to hold the logs together with our hands and feet.

It was not until we got over our first enthusiasm for navigation and had begun to return to our tree shelter to sleep at night, that we found the Swift One. I saw her first, gathering young acorns from the branches of a large oak near our tree. She was very timid. At first, she kept very still; but when she saw that she was discovered she dropped to the ground and dashed wildly away. We caught occasional glimpses of her from day to day, and came to look for her when we traveled back and forth between our tree and the mouth of the slough.

And then, one day, she did not run away. She waited our coming, and made soft peace sounds. We could not get very near, however. When we seemed to approach too close, she darted suddenly away and from a safe distance uttered the soft sounds again. This continued for some days. It took a long while to get acquainted with her, but finally it was accomplished and she joined us sometimes in our play.

I liked her from the first. She was of most pleasing appearance. She was very mild. Her eyes were the mildest I had ever seen. In this she was quite unlike the rest of the girls and women of the folk, who were born viragos. She never made harsh, angry cries, and it seemed to be her nature to flee away from trouble rather than to remain and fight.

The mildness I have mentioned seemed to emanate from her whole being. Her bodily as well as facial appearance was the cause of this. Her eyes were larger than most of her kind, and they were not so deep set, while the lashes were longer and more regular. Nor was her nose so thick and squat. It had quite a bridge, and the nostrils opened downward. Her incisors were not large, nor was her upper lip long and down hanging nor her lower lip protruding. She was not very hairy, except on the outsides of arms and legs and across the shoulders, and while she was thin hipped her calves were not twisted and gnarly.

I have often wondered, looking back upon her from the twentieth century through the medium of my dreams, and it has always occurred to me that possibly she may have been related to the Fire People. Her father, or mother, might well have come from that higher stock. While such things were not common, still they did occur and I have seen proof of them with my own eyes, even to the extent of members of the horde turning renegade and going to live with the Tree People.

All of which is neither here nor there. The Swift One was radically different

And one thing more, before I end this digression. Have you ever dreamed that you dreamed? Dogs dream, horses dream, all animals dream. In Big Tooth's day the half men dreamed, and when the dreams were had they bowed in their sleep. Now I, the modern, have lain down with Big Tooth and dreamed his dreams.

This is getting almost beyond the grip of the intellect. I know, but I do know that I have done this thing. And let me tell you that the flying and crawling dreams of Big Tooth were as vivid to him as the falling through space dream is to you.

For Big Tooth also had another self, and when he slept that other self dreamed back into the past, back to the winged reptiles and the clash and the onset of dragons and beyond that to the scurrying, rodent-like life of the tiny mammals and, far remoter still, to the shore slime of the primeval sea. I cannot, I dare not, say more. It is all too vague and complicated and awful. I can only hint of those vast and terrific vistas through which I have peered hazily at the progression of life—not upward from the ape to man, but upward from the worm.

And now to return to my tale. I, Big Tooth, knew not the Swift One as a creature of finer facial and bodily symmetry, with long lashed eyes and a bridge to her nose and down opening nostrils that made toward beauty. I knew her only as the mild eyed young female who made soft sounds and did not fight. I liked to play with her—I knew not why—to seek food in her company and to go bird nesting with her. And I must confess she taught me things about tree climbing. She was very wise, very strong, and no clinging skirts impeded her movements.

CHAPTER IX.

IT was about this time that a slight defection arose on the part of Lop Ear. He got into the habit of wandering off in the direction of the tree where my mother lived. He had taken a liking to my vicious sister, and the Chatterer had come to tolerate him. Also, there were several other young people, progeny of the monogamic couples that lived in the neighborhood, and Lop Ear played with these young people.

I could never get the Swift One to join with them. Whenever I visited them she dropped behind and disappeared. I remember once making a strong effort to persuade her. But she cast backward, anxious glances, then retreated, calling to me from a tree. So it was that I did not make a practice of accompanying Lop Ear when he went to visit his new friends. The Swift One and I were good comrades; but, try as I would, I could never find her tree shelter. Undoubtedly, had nothing happened, we would have soon mated, for our liking was mutual. But the something did happen.

One morning, the Swift One not having put in an appearance, Lop Ear and I were down at the mouth of the slough playing on the logs. We had scarcely got out on the water when we were startled by a roar of rage. It was Red Eye. He was crouching on the edge of the timber jam and glowering his hatred at us. We were badly frightened, for here was no narrow mouthed cave for refuge. But the twenty feet of water that intervened

gave us temporary safety, and we plucked up courage.

A CRIPPLE FOR THREE YEARS

Helpless In Bed With Rheumatism Until He Took "FRUIT-A-TIVES"



MR. ALEXANDER MUNRO

R.R. No. 1, Lorne, Ont.
"For over three years, I was confined to bed with *Rheumatism*. During that time, I had treatment from a number of doctors, and tried nearly everything I saw advertised to cure *Rheumatism*, without receiving any benefit.

Finally, I decided to try 'Fruit-a-tives'. Before I had used half a box I noticed an improvement; the pain was not so severe, and the swelling started to go down.

I continued taking this fruit medicine, improving all the time, and now I can walk about two miles and do light chores about the place".

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At all dealers or sent postpaid or receipt of price by Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.

as he could to us by following along the shore. Then he discovered large rocks. Such ammunition increased his range. One fragment, fully five pounds in weight, crashed on the log alongside of me, and such was its impact that it drove a score of splinters, like fine needles, into my leg. Had it struck me it would have killed me.

And then the river current caught us. So wildly were we paddling that Red Eye was the first to notice it, as our first warning was his yell of triumph. Where the edge of the current struck the slough water was a series of eddies or small whirlpools. The caught our clumsy logs and whirled them end for end, back and forth around. We quit paddling and devoted our whole energy to holding the logs together alongside each other. The meanwhile Red Eye continued bombard us, the rock fragments falling about us, splashing water on and menacing our lives. At the same time he glowered over us wildly and vociferously.

It happened that there was a shaft turn in the river at the point where the slough entered, and the whole main current of the river was deflected to the other bank. And toward that bank, which was the north bank, drifted rapidly, at the same time going down stream. This quickly took us out of range of Red Eye and

We did not notice the lack of salt. The mouth of the slough became our favorite playground. Here we spent many hours each day, catching fish and playing on the logs, and here, one day, we learned our first lessons in navigation. The log on which Lop Ear was lying got adrift. He was curled up on his side, asleep. A light fan of air slowly drifted the log away from the shore, and when I noticed his predicament the distance was already too great for him to leap.

At first the episode seemed merely funny to me. But when one of the vagrant impulses of fear, common in that age of perpetual insecurity, moved within me I was struck with my own loneliness. I was made suddenly aware of Lop Ear's remoteness out there on that alien element a few feet away. I called loudly to him a warning cry. He awoke, frightened, and shifted his weight rashly on the log. It turned over, sousing him under. Three times again it soured him under as he tried to climb out upon it. Then he succeeded, crouching upon it and chattering with fear.

I could do nothing, nor could he. Swimming was something of which we knew nothing. We were already too far removed from the lower life forms to have the instinct for swimming, and we had not yet become sufficiently manlike to undertake it as the working out of a problem. I roamed disconsolately up and down the bank, keeping as close to him in his involuntary travels as I could, while he wailed and cried till it was a wonder that he did not bring down upon us every hunting animal within a mile.

The hours passed. The sun climbed overhead and began its descent to the west. The light wind died down and left Lop Ear on his log floating around a hundred feet away. And then somehow, I know not how, Lop Ear made the great discovery. He began paddling with his hands. At first his progress was slow and erratic. Then he strengthened out and began laboriously to paddle nearer and nearer. I could not understand. I sat down and watched and waited until he gained the shore.

But he had learned something, which was more than I had done. Later in the afternoon he deliberately launched out from shore on the log. Still later he persuaded me to join him, and I, too, learned the trick of paddling. For the next several days we could not tear ourselves away from the slough. So absorbed were we in our new game that we almost neglected to eat. We even roosted in a nearby tree at night. And we forgot that Red Eye existed.

We were always trying new logs, and we learned that the smaller the log the faster we could make it go. Also, we learned that the smaller the log the



Then He Began to Paddle Nearer and Nearer.

more liable it was to roll over and give

tances that was equaled only by his daring. Excessively timid in all other matters, she was without fear when it came to climbing or running through the trees, and Lop Ear and I were awkward and lumbering and cowardly in comparison.

She was an orphan. We never saw her with any one, and there was no telling how long she had lived alone in the world. She must have learned early in her helpless childhood that safety lay only in flight. She was very wise and very discreet. It became a sort of game with Lop Ear and me to try to find where she lived. It was certain that she had a tree shelter somewhere, and not very far away, but trail her as we would, we could never find it. She was willing enough to join with us at play in the daytime, but the secret of her abiding place she guarded jealously.

It must be remembered that the description I have just given of the Swift One is not the description that would have been given by Big Tooth, my other self of my dreams, my prehistoric ancestor. It is by the medium of my dreams that I, the modern man, look through the eyes of Big Tooth and see.

And so it is with much that I narrate of the events of that faroff time. There is a quality about my impressions that is too confusing to inflict upon my readers. I shall merely pause here in my narrative to indicate this quality, this perplexing mixing of personality. It is I, the modern, who look back across the centuries and weigh and analyze the emotions and motives of Big Tooth, my other self. He did not bother to weigh and analyze. He was simplicity itself. He just lived events, without ever pondering why he lived them in his particular and often erratic way.

As I, my real self, grew older, I entered more and more into the substance of my dreams. One may dream and even in the midst of the dream be aware that he is dreaming, and if the dream be bad, comfort himself with the thought that it is only a dream. This is a common experience with all of us. And so it was that I, the modern, often entered into my dreaming, and in the consequent strange dual personality was both actor and spectator. And right often have I, the modern, been perturbed and vexed by the foolishness, illogic, obtuseness and general all round stupendous stupidity of myself, the primitive.

All of which is neither here nor there. The Swift One was radically different from any of the females of the horde, and I had a liking for her from the first. Her mildness and gentleness attracted me. She was never rough, and she never fought. She always ran away, and right here may be noted the significance of the name of her. She was a better climber than Lop Ear or I. When we played tag we could never catch her except by accident, while she could catch us at will. She was remarkably swift in all her movements, and she had a genius for judging dis-

gave us temporary safety, and we plucked up courage. Red Eye stood up erect and began beating his hairy chest with his fist. Our two logs were side by side, and we sat on them and laughed at him. At first our laughter was half hearted, tinged with fear, but as we became convinced of his impotence we waxed uproarious. He raged and raged at us and ground his teeth in helpless fury. And in our fancied security we mocked and mocked him. We were ever short-sighted, we folk.

Red Eye abruptly ceased his breast beating and tooth grinding and ran across the timber jam to the shore.

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We Were Startled by a Roar of Rage.

And just as abruptly our merriment gave way to consternation. It was not Red Eye's way to forego revenge so easily. We waited in fear and trembling for whatever was to happen. It never struck us to paddle away. He came back with great leaps across the jam, one huge hand filled with round, water washed pebbles. I am glad that he was unable to find larger missiles, say stones weighing two or three pounds, for we were no more than a score of feet away, and he surely would have killed us.

As it was, we were in no small danger. Zip! A tiny pebble whirled past with the force almost of a bullet. Lop Ear and I began paddling frantically. Zip-zip-bang! Lop Ear screamed with sudden anguish. The pebble had struck him between the shoulders. Then I got one and yelled. The only thing that saved us was the exhausting of Red Eye's ammunition. He dashed back to the gravel bed for more, while Lop Ear and I paddled away.

Gradually we drew out of range, though Red Eye continued making trips for more ammunition and the pebbles continued to whiz about us. Out in the center of the slough there was a slight current, and in our excitement we failed to notice that it was drifting us into the river. We paddled, and Red Eye kept as close

bombard us, the rock fragments falling about us, splashing water on us and menacing our lives. At the same time he glared over us wildly and vociferously.

It happened that there was a sharp turn in the river at the point where the slough entered, and the whole main current of the river was deflected to the other bank. And toward the bank, which was the north bank, we drifted rapidly, at the same time going down stream. This quickly took us out of range of Red Eye, and the last we saw of him was far out on



He Was Jumping Up and Down and Chanting a Psalm of Victory.

point of land, where he was jumping up and down and chanting a psalm of victory.

Beyond holding the two logs together Lop Ear and I did nothing. We were resigned to our fate, and we remained resigned until we aroused to the fact that we were drifting along the north shore not a hundred feet away. We began to paddle for it. Here the main force of the current was flung back toward the south shore, and the result of our paddling was that we crossed the current where it was swiftest and narrowest. Before we were aware we were out of it, and in a quiet eddy.

Our logs drifted slowly and at last grounded gently on the bank. Lop Ear and I crept ashore. The logs drifted on out of the eddy and swept away

down the stream. We looked at each other, but we did not laugh. We were in a strange land, and it did not enter our minds that we could return to our own land in the same manner that we had come.

We had learned how to cross a river though we did not know it. And there was something that no one else of the folk had ever done. We were the first of the folk to set foot on the north bank of the river, and, for that matter, I believe the last. That they would have done so in the time to come is undoubted, but the migration of the fire people and the consequent migration of the survivors of the forest back our evolution for centuries.

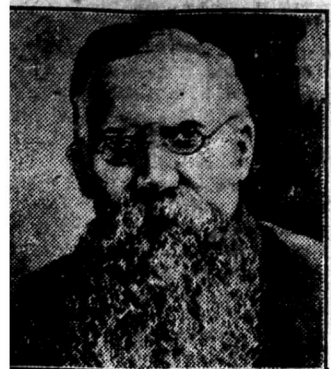
Indeed, there is no telling how disastrous was to be the outcome of the Fire People's migration. Personally I am prone to believe that it brought about the destruction of the folk; that we, branch of lower life budding toward the human, were nipped short off as perished down by the roaring sea where the river entered the sea. Of course in such an eventuality I remain to be accounted for, but I can run my story, and such account will be made before I am done.

I have no idea how long Lop Ear and I wandered in the land north of the river. We were like mariners wrecked on a desert isle, so far as concern the likelihood of our getting home again. We turned our backs upon the

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quickly stops coughs, cures colds, and soothes the throat and lungs.

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he could to us by following along the shore. Then he discovered larger fish. Such ammunition increased his rage. One fragment, fully five pounds weight, crashed on the log alongside me, and such was its impact that it drove a score of splinters, like fiery needles, into my leg. Had it struck me it would have killed me.

And then the river current caught us. So wildly were we paddling that Red Eye was the first to notice it, and the first warning was his yell of triph. Where the edge of the current struck the slough water was a series of eddies or small whirlpools. These caught our clumsy logs and whirled them end for end, back and forth and round. We quit paddling and depended our whole energy to holding the logs together alongside each other. In the meanwhile Red Eye continued to nibble us, the rock fragments falling about us, splashing water on us, menacing our lives. At the same time he glared over us wildly and ferociously.

It happened that there was a sharp bend in the river at the point where the slough entered, and the whole in current of the river was deflected to the other bank. And toward that bank, which was the north bank, we drifted rapidly, at the same time going down stream. This quickly took us out of range of Red Eye, and the

river and for weeks and months adventured in that wilderness where there were no folk. It is very difficult for me to reconstruct our journeying and impossible to do it from day to day. Most of it is hazy and indistinct, though here and there I have vivid recollections of things that happened.

Especially do I remember the hunger we endured on the mountains between Long lake and Far lake and the calf we caught sleeping in the thicket; also there are the Tree People who dwell in the forest between Long lake and the mountains. It was they who chased us into the mountains and compelled us to travel on to Far lake.

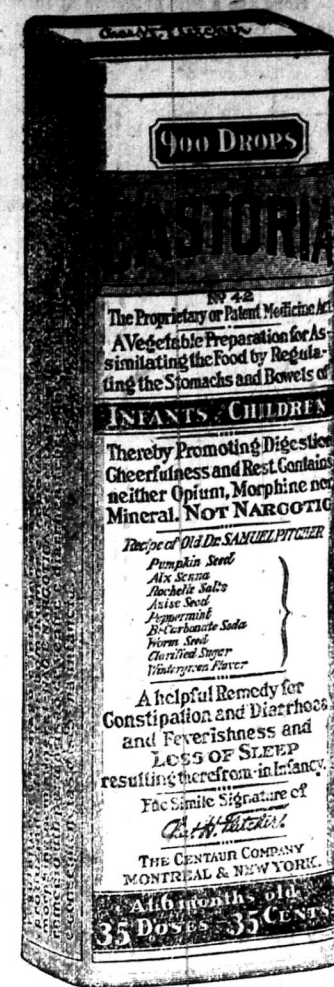
First, after we left the river, we worked toward the west till we came to a small stream that flowed through marshlands. Here we turned away toward the north, skirting the marshes, and after several days arriving at what I have called Long lake. We spent some time around its upper end, where we found food in plenty, and then one day in the forest we ran foul of the Tree People. These creatures were ferocious apes, nothing more. And yet they were not so different from us. They were more hairy, it is true; their legs were a trifle more twisted and gnarled, their eyes a bit smaller, their necks a bit thicker and shorter and their nostrils slightly more like orifices in a sunken surface, but they had no hair on their faces and on the palms of their hands and the soles of their feet, and they made sounds similar to ours with somewhat similar meanings. After all, the Tree People and the folk were not so unlike.

I found him first, a little withered, dried up old fellow, wrinkled faced and bleary eyed and tottery. He was legitimate prey. In our world there was no sympathy between the kinds, and he was not our kind. He was a tree man, and he was very old. He was sitting at the foot of a tree—evidently his tree, for we could see the tattered nest in the branches in which he slept at night.

I pointed him out to Lop Ear, and we made a rush for him. He started to climb, but was too slow. I caught him by the leg and dragged him back. Then we had fun. We pinched him, pulled his hair, tweaked his ears and poked twigs into him, and all the while we laughed with streaming eyes. His futile anger was most absurd. He was a comical sight, striving to fan into flame the cold ashes of his youth, to resurrect his strength dead and gone through the oozing of the years—making woeful faces in place of the ferocious ones he intended, grinding his worn teeth together, beating his meager chest with feeble fists.

Also he had a cough, and he gasped and hacked and spluttered prodigiously. Every time he tried to climb the tree we pulled him back until at last he surrendered to his weakness and did no more than sit and weep. And Lop Ear and I sat with him, our arms around each other, and laughed at his wretchedness.

From weeping he went to whining and from whining to wailing until at last he achieved a scream. This alarmed us, but the more we tried to make him cease the louder he screamed. And then from not far away in the forest came a "Goek! Goek!" to our ears. To this there were answering cries, several of them, and from very far off we could hear a big bass "Goek! Goek! Goek!" Also the "Who-who-who" call was rising in the forest all around us.



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We Perched on Top a Slender Pinnacle of Rock.

earth, to the north, across the diminishing, down falling ranges, we caught a glimpse of a far lake. The sun shone upon it, and about it were open, level grass lands, while to the eastward we saw the dark line of a wide stretching forest.

We were two days in gaining the lake, and we were weak with hunger, but on its shore, sleeping snugly in a thicket, we found a part grown calf. It gave us much trouble, for we knew

there and clearer than before. He leaned down to the water, where a log had grounded in the eddy. I thought he was minded to play, as we had played in the mouth of the slough. Nor did I change my mind as I watched him tow up a second log from farther down the shore.

CHAPTER X.

IT was not until we were on the logs, side by side and holding them together, and had paddled out into the current that I learned his intention. He paused to point at the far shore and resumed his paddling, at the same time uttering loud and encouraging cries. I understood, and we paddled energetically. The swift current caught us, flung us toward the south shore, but before we could make a landing flung us back toward the north shore.

Here arose dissension. Seeing the north shore so near I began to paddle for it. Lop Ear tried to paddle for the south shore. The logs swung around in circles and we got nowhere, and all the time the forest was flashing past as we drifted down the stream. We could not fight. We knew better than to let go the grips of hands and feet that held the logs together. But we chattered and abused each other with our tongues until the current flung us toward the south shore again. That

meanwhile Red Eye continued to bombard us, the rock fragments falling about us, splashing water on us menacing our lives. At the same time he glared over us wildly and ferociously. It happened that there was a sharp turn in the river at the point where the slough entered, and the whole in current of the river was deflected to the other bank. And toward that bank, which was the north bank, we fled rapidly, at the same time going down stream. This quickly took us out of range of Red Eye, and the first we saw of him was far out on a



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Then came the chase. It seemed it never would end. They raced us through the trees, the whole tribe of them, and nearly caught us. We were forced to take to the ground, and here we had the advantage, for they were truly the Tree People, and, while they outclimbed us, we outfooted them on the ground. We broke away toward the north, the tribe howling on our track. Across the open spaces we gained, and in the brush they caught up with us, and more than once it was nip and tuck. And as the chase continued we realized that we were not their kind either and that the bonds between us were anything but sympathetic.

They ran us for hours. The forest seemed interminable. We kept to the shades as much as possible, but they always ended in more thick forest. Sometimes we thought we had escaped and sat down to rest, but always, before we could recover our breath, we would hear the hateful "Who-who!" cries and the terrible "Goek!

Goek! Goek!" This latter sometimes terraluated in a savage "Ha, ha, ha, ha-a-a-a-a!"

And in this fashion we were hunted through the forest by the exasperated Tree People. At last, by midafternoon, the slopes began rising higher and higher, and the trees were becoming smaller. Then we came out on the grassy flanks of the mountains. Here was where we could make time, and here the Tree People gave up and returned to their forest.

The mountains were bleak and inhospitable, and three times that afternoon we tried to regain the woods. But the Tree People were lying in wait, and they drove us back. Lop Ear and I slept that night in a dwarf tree, no larger than a bush. Here was no security, and we would have been easy prey for any hunting animal that chanced along.

In the morning, what of our new gained respect for the Tree People, we faced into the mountains. That we had no definite plan or even idea I am confident. We were merely driven on by the danger we had escaped. Of our wanderings through the mountains I have only misty memories. We were in that bleak region many days, and we suffered much, especially from fear, it was all so new and strange; also we suffered from the cold and later from hunger.

It was a desolate land of rocks and foaming streams and clattering cata-racts. We climbed and descended mighty canyons and gorges, and ever from every view point there spread out before us in all directions, range upon range, the unceasing mountains. We slept at night in holes and crevices, and on one cold night we perched on top a slender pinnacle of rock that was almost like a tree.

And then, at last, one hot midday, dizzy with hunger, we gained the di-ride. From this high backbone of

We Perched on Top a Slender Pinnacle of Rock.

earth, to the north, across the dimin-ishing, down falling ranges, we caught a glimpse of a far lake. The sun shone upon it, and about it were open, level grass lands, while to the eastward we saw the dark line of a wide stretching forest.

We were two days in gaining the lake, and we were weak with hunger, but on its shore, sleeping snugly in a thicket, we found a part grown calf. It gave us much trouble, for we knew no other way to kill than with our hands. When we had gorged our fill we carried the remainder of the meat to the eastward forest and hid it in a tree. We never returned to that tree, for the shore of the stream that drained Far lake was packed thick with salmon that had come up from the sea to spawn.

Westward from the lake stretched the grass lands, and here were multi-tudes of bison and wild cattle. Also were there many packs of wild dogs, and, as there were no trees, it was not a safe place for us. We followed north along the stream for days, then, and for what reason I do not know, we abruptly left the stream and swung to the east and then to the southeast, through a great forest. I shall not bore you with our journey. I but indi-cate it to show how we finally arrived at the Fire People's country.

We came out upon the river, but we did not know it for our river. We had been lost so long that we had come to accept the condition of being lost as habitual. As I look back I see clearly how our lives and destinies are shaped by the merest chance. We did not know it was our river. There was no way of telling, and if we had never crossed it we would most probably have never returned to the horde, and I, the modern, the thousand centuries yet to be born, would never have been born.

And yet Lop Ear and I wanted greatly to return. We had experienced homesickness on our journey, the yearning for our own kind and land, and often had I had recollections of the Swift One, the young female who made soft sounds, whom it was good to be with and who lived by herself, nobody knew where. My recollections of her were accompanied by sensations of hunger, and these I felt when I was not hungry and when I had just eaten.

But to come back to the river. Food was plentiful, principally berries and succulent roots, and on the river bank we played and lingered for days. And then the idea came to Lop Ear. It was a visible process, the coming of the idea. I saw it. The expression in his eyes became plaintive and quer-ulous, and he was greatly perturbed. Then his eyes went muddy, as if he had lost his grip on the inchoate thought. This was followed by the plaintive, querulous expression as the idea persisted and he clutched it anew. He looked at me and at the river and the far shore. He tried to speak, but had no sounds with which to express the idea. The result was a gibberish that made me laugh. This angered him, and he grabbed me suddenly and threw me on my back. Of course we fought, and in the end I chased him up a tree, where he secured a long branch and poked me every time I tried to get at him.

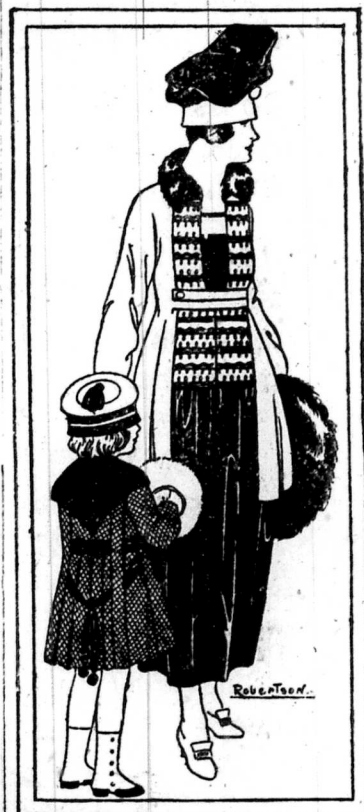
And the idea had gone glimmering. I did not know, and he had forgotten. But the next morning it awoke in him again. Perhaps it was the homing in-stinct in him asserting itself that made the idea persist. At any rate it was

before we could make a landing hang-ing us back toward the north shore. Here arose dissension. Seeing the north shore so near I began to paddle for it. Lop Ear tried to paddle for the south shore. The logs swung around in circles and we got nowhere, and all the time the forest was flashing past as we drifted down the stream. We could not fight. We knew better than to let go the grips of hands and feet that held the logs together. But we chattered and abused each other with our tongues until the current flung us toward the south bank again. That was now the nearest point, and together and amicably we paddled for it. We landed in an eddy and climbed directly into the trees to reconnoiter.

It was not until the night of our first day on the south bank of the river that we discovered the Fire People. What must have been a band of wandering hunters went into camp not far from the tree in which Lop Ear and I had elected to roost for the night. The voices of the Fire People at first alarm-ed us, but later, when darkness had come, we were attracted by the fire. We crept cautiously and silently from tree to tree till we got a good view of the scene.

(To be Continued.)

FOR MOTHER AND CHILD



The mother's frock consists of a fascinating coat of gray cloth, with a waistcoat embroidered in black, silver and cherry red soutache, and a small skunk collar. It is worn over a frock of black satin and gray chiffon. The little girl's coat is made of black-and-white checked chevot, with collar and sash of bright green jersey cloth finished with wool balls.

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Waste is Utilized and Valuable Feed is Saved—Being Poor in Protein and Rich in Carbohydrates They Make Fat.

Although the feeding of marketable potatoes to hogs is unprofitable unless corn is worth four and one-half times as much as the potatoes, the culls and other unmarketable potatoes usually can be fed advantageously, no matter what the comparative price of corn. At such times as the present when corn is high and potatoes plentiful, the feeding of culls to hogs is especially desirable. A waste is utilized and more valuable feed is saved; transportation charges on a poor product are saved; and the potatoes marketed bring a higher price than they would if the small ones were included.

Potatoes resemble corn in composition, and this is especially true of sweet potatoes. Both corn and potatoes are poor in protein and rich in carbohydrates, thus they make fat rather than bone and muscle. The potatoes should be boiled or steamed until they form a mealy mash, which should be mixed with some other feed such as corn meal, shorts or bran. Only enough water should be added in the cooking to prevent burning and to make a thick mash. While some potatoes may be fed raw to add succulence to the ration, they should be given only at intervals and in small quantities. Too many are likely to cause scours.

A potato ration should be supplemented with feeds rich in nitrogen, such as old-process linseed-oil meal or fresh meal. Where sweet potatoes are plentiful and cheap a combination with gluten meal and skim milk makes a good ration.

In one case of experimental feeding shoats made one pound of gain for each 3.13 pounds of grain when they were allowed to do their own harvesting of raw sweet potatoes. Sweet potatoes are said to be the best root crop for pigs for fall and winter graz-

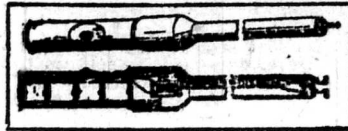
ing in the cut-over pine lands of the South.

The meat of potato-fed hogs is equal in quality to pork from a grain ration, but the latter is likely to carry a greater finish. After cooling there is no appreciable difference in firmness of the carcass between a potato-fed and grain-fed animal.

ELECTRIC PROD FOR ANIMALS

Handle Holds Dry Batteries, Coil, Wire and Button—Shock is Said to Be Effective.

Dry batteries make the use of electricity possible in many novel applications, writes C. J. Lynde in Farmers' Mail and Breeze. The following cut shows an animal prod which it is said will not injure the flesh or hide. The first cut shows the prod as it looks when completed. The larger end is



Electric Animal Prod.

the handle which contains the batteries, coil, wires and button, as shown in the second cut. The small end has two metal terminals a short distance apart. In use, the terminals are placed against the horse and the button is pressed. The horse then receives an electric shock which is much more effective than an ordinary prod.

WATER SUPPLY FOR POULTRY

In Winter It Will Be Necessary to Renew Four or Five Times Daily—Use Common Utensils.

The hens need a good supply of clean water, and in winter it will be necessary to renew the water four or five times a day. There are devices on the market which the sellers profess will keep the water from freezing, but at present poultry men, both large and small, agree that the best way is to put the water in ordinary utensils and renew the supply with sufficient frequency to prevent the birds going thirsty.

NURSING THE WOUNDED

It takes strength and courage to nurse the wounded. Every woman should make herself fit for war's call at home or abroad. Health and strength are within the reach of every woman. They are brought to you by Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Take this medicine, and there's a safe and certain remedy for the chronic weaknesses, derangements, and diseases peculiar to women. It will build up, strengthen, and invigorate every "run-down" or delicate woman. It assists the natural functions.

At some period in her life, a woman requires a special tonic and nerve.

If you're a tired or afflicted woman, turn to "Favorite Prescription," you will find it never fails to benefit. Sold in tablet or liquid form. Send Dr. Pierce, Pres. Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., (or branch, Bridgeburg, Ont.) 10c for trial pkg. tablets.

Toronto, Ont.—"I found 'Favorite

Prescription' a splendid tonic for women. Some time ago I became all run-down, weak, nervous and could not eat or sleep. Had severe backaches, pains in my right side. I took Favorite Prescription and it completely built me up in health and relieved me of all the annoying pains and aches."—Mrs. THOMAS GRANTHAM, 425 Front St.

Niagara Falls, Ont.—"During middle age, I began to go down in health. I would become dizzy, black spots would appear before my eyes. I also suffered with severe pains in the back of my head and my back would ache continually. I was most miserable when I began taking Favorite Prescription, but by its use I came through this critical period in a good healthy condition. It is a splendid medicine for women at this time of life."—Mrs. W. F. TERTZEL, 187 Bridge St.



SOME KNOWLEDGE IS NEEDED

Foolish to Think That Anyone Can Successfully Manage Farm Night From Start.

While it is well to encourage the "Back-to-the-soil" movement, especially among young people, it is foolish to think that anyone can manage a farm successfully from the first. It requires careful study and patience, year in and year out, but the person who has industry and common sense will succeed in the end.

YOUNG COLT NEEDS SHELTER

At Night Animal Needs Protection From Cold and Storms—Allow Liberty Next Morning.

When the nights become cold and frosty the young colt should be sheltered each night, but allow it its liberty again the following morning. It never pays to confine a colt unnecessarily, as it needs lots of exercise, fresh air and plenty of good feed in order to develop bone and muscle and to grow into a large shapely animal. Half of a horse's growth is made during the first twelve or fifteen months of its life, hence during this period the aim should be to secure a uniform and proper development of all the parts of the young animal. Keep the colt in a thrifty, growing condition every day during its first winter. Feed liberally; it is costly economy to stunt the colt by stingy feeding. The growing colt should never be in high flesh however, but just in good growing condition.

BEST PLACE FOR SEED CORN

Well Ventilated Room With Artificial Heat, if Needed, Should Be Had for Curing.

Word is being sent to the farmer of Minnesota to take special pains in drying and storing their seed corn this fall. C. P. Buhl, university farm, St. Paul, secretary of the state committee of food production and conservation, says:

"The amount of moisture to be removed from the corn this fall is large than usual. A well ventilated room with artificial heat, if needed, should be provided for curing. Care should be taken, however, not to dry the corn too rapidly. The temperature of the drying room should be kept somewhere between 60 and 70 degrees. The ears should be hung up by the double string method or should be put on hangers or trees; it should not be dumped in a pile in a bin.

"A double allowance, if it can be had, should be saved, in order to admit of a more rigid selection next spring.

"The present indications are that there will be a good demand for seed corn."

The Napanee Express

The newspaper you can
safely put in the hands

The Napanee Express

**The newspaper you can
safely put in the hands
of your family.**

**Good clean news is fea-
tured in our columns.**

**Eight pages of good live
reading matter each
week.**

**FOR
\$1.00 PER YEAR**

**Just a little better than
the others.**

OUR JOB DEPARTMENT

**Turn out the BEST CLASS of Job Work
promptly.**

Try us for your NEXT ORDER.

The Napanee Express



YOUNG COLT NEEDS SHELTER

At Night Animal Needs Protection From Cold and Storm—Allow Liberty Next Morning.

When the nights become cold and frosty the young colt should be sheltered each night, but allow it its liberty again the following morning. It never pays to confine a colt unnecessarily, as it needs lots of exercise, fresh air and plenty of good feed in order to develop bone and muscle and to grow into a large shapely animal. Half of a horse's growth is made during the first twelve or fifteen months of its life, hence during this period the aim should be to secure a uniform and proper development of all the parts of the young animal. Keep the colt in a thrifty, growing condition every day during its first winter. Feed liberally; it is costly economy to stunt the colt by stinty feeding. The growing colt should never be in high flesh, however, but just in good growing condition.

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EXCELLENT WAR CROP

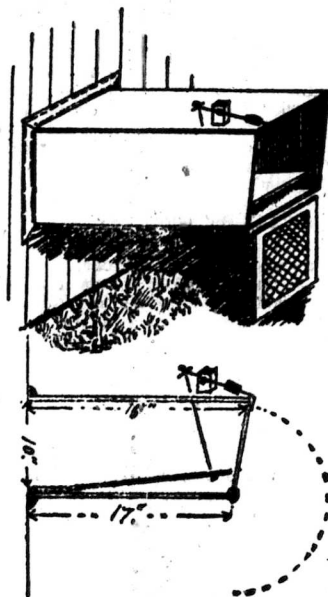
Poultry Offers One of Best Ways of Increasing Food.

Fowls Feed More Economically Than Any Other Farm Animal When Carefully Handled—Little Capital is Required.

Poultry has been called the crop that never fails. It offers one of the best ways of increasing food production on short notice. Poultry uses feed more economically probably than any other class of farm animal when it is carefully handled. It will produce a pound of meat or eggs on four pounds of grain when protein concentrates are fed. Pullets will begin laying in from 6 to 8 months. Cockerels are ready for market at the age of 12 to 16 weeks.

There is good money in poultry and eggs if the flock is properly managed. Very little capital is required and expensive stock and equipment are unnecessary. Careful management and feeding are more important than expensive equipment.

Laying hens should be allowed to moult naturally. The common idea that if hens are compelled to molt early they will quickly feather out and commence laying early in the fall is erroneous. An early molt is not a sign of early fall production. Usually the late-molting hen is the heavier pro-



Trap Nest Tells Profits.

ducer. In fact a lack of feather growth is one of the points to consider when selecting hens for winter laying.

Very often show birds are forced into summer molt by a restriction of feed. This is done so that the birds may be in full feather once more for the early show season. This should never be practiced with utility stock. It will cause production to stop and weaken the hens at a time of the year when full strength is needed. It is unwise to change the general character of the feed. The addition of some oil-carrying ingredient, however, such as sunflower seed, will aid in the development of new feathers.

Chickens may be produced economically on city and suburban lots by utilizing the food wastes from the kitchen. Under such conditions, hens

IF IT'S AN "EMPIRE" TYPEWRITER

Then you know it's

MADE IN CANADA

If it's anything else it's a Yankee

Ask

E. J. POLLARD

About this Canadian Product

No. 1

\$60.00

Terms if you wish

No. 2

\$80.00

Toronto Office: 18 Adelaide St., West

How to Save Money.

If there is a better way of doing your work, a way that will cost less in money or require less labor, you are losing something if you do not know of it.

That knowledge is available for you, in fact every effort is made to induce you to acquire it, through the advertising columns. If you do not take advantage of that information by reading the advertisements, you are neglecting opportunities that might benefit you very materially. You may not have immediate use for all the things advertised, but it is more than probable that you will see something to meet your personal and particular requirements.

Read the advertisements regularly.

ATTENTION TO THE WOOD LOT

Burning Over Destroys Leaves and Humus-Farming Material—Cut Out Undesirable Trees.

PLOWING SCORE CARD

Following is the score card suggested by the Iowa State col-

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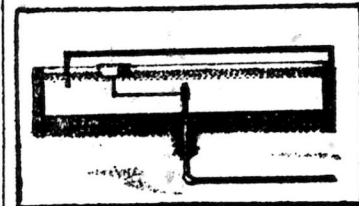
Chickens may be produced economically on city and suburban lots by utilizing the food wastes from the kitchen. Under such conditions, hens may be kept profitably for egg production. On farms, chickens thrive on bugs, insects and worms, seeds, wild berries, weeds and grasses, and give the cheapest meat product pound for pound.

The labor required by chickens is slight, which is an important consideration when man-labor is scarce. It can be performed by women, children, convalescents and elderly people.

GOOD COLD WEATHER TROUGH

Automatically Fed Device Is Protected Against Freezing—Controlled by Float Valve.

The idea of this invention is to provide an automatically fed trough that will be protected against freezing, writes C. J. Lynde in Farmers' Mail and Breeze. The cut shows a trough especially adapted for hogs. It is sunk



Hog Watering Trough.

almost entirely in the ground and is fed by a pipe from below. This pipe is controlled by a float valve.

The trough has a cover, slightly raised above the water level and shorter than the trough. The space between the end of the cover and the wall of the trough provides enough room for the animals. The water constantly coming through the buried pipe and the air space beneath the cover prevents freezing. The device is said to have proved successful in a temperature of 20 degrees below zero.

SELF-SUCKING HARD TO CURE

Cows Having Acquired This Habit Will Get Around Almost Any Means for Prevention.

Self-sucking is one of the worst habits a cow can have and one of the most difficult to cure. Most cows that have this habit will get around almost any means for prevention except kept in a stallion, or tied with a short halter. Unless a cow is especially valuable that has this habit the sooner she is sent to the block the better. It is not caused by any lack of feed or substance in the ration and cannot be cured through feeding or any other way that is known of. A cow with the habit always seems to retain it.

**Children Cry
FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA**

see something to meet your personal and particular requirements.

Read the advertisements regularly.

COPYRIGHTED 1914



SINGLE SYNDICATE

ATTENTION TO THE WOOD LOT

Burning Over Destroys Leaves and Humus-Forming Material—Cut Out Undesirable Trees.

Don't let anyone persuade you to burn over the wood lot. By doing so you destroy the leaves and humus-forming material which nature intended the trees to have.

Cut out only the undesirable and least-valuable trees. Keep the chestnuts, hickories, oaks and white pines, and remove all crooked and defective trees.

Where several trees stand closely together, or where there are shoots from an old stump, remove all but one or two of the best.

Be very careful not to injure the desirable trees when removing those wanted for fuel.

Study your wood lot, its trees and their characteristics and be guided by the knowledge and experience acquired.

MAKE ALL HOUSES RATPROOF

Farmers Should Take Necessary Precaution to Save All Food Produced This Year.

E. W. Lehmann of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture suggests that since farmers are doing their utmost to produce maximum crops they should also take necessary precautions to save the food produced. One method of conservation is to eliminate this loss caused by rats and mice. Concrete may be used to keep them out of the basement. Concrete floors may be built for new corn cribs and granaries and small mesh wire netting can be placed in the walls. Old cribs and granaries, chicken coops and poultry houses should also be made ratproof.

HARD PROBLEMS FOR FARMER

Saving of Time and Labor Is One of Most Important—Location of Buildings Helps.

Farm management problems are among the most difficult which the farmer has to solve. Each crop grown is a business by itself, and each class of live stock involves its own peculiar difficulties. It is the task of the farmer to select and fit these business problems together so that they will work out without friction and with profit to the farmer. Logically the farmer is fast coming to be classed among the great business men of our country.

One of the most important things that the farmer has to consider is the saving of time and labor, and in considering this he should consider the location of fences, gates and buildings. By properly locating these he can save much time and energy in performing the regular work on the farm.

On every new farm fences are being built, new buildings are being put up and new adjustments of fields are constantly being made; consequently it is well for every farmer to carry in mind, or even to diagram, plans for his farm early much in advance of his actually handling the work.

PLOWING SCORE CARD

Following is the score card suggested by the Iowa State college for the awarding of points in a plowing contest:

Line of furrow, 15 points. Each furrow straight from end to end.

Back furrow, 10 points. Back slightly raised and all trash covered.

Furrows with uniform top line, 15 points. Furrows without breaks or depressions. Top of furrow may be slightly ridged.

Trash covered, 15 points. Trash not visible in line of furrow.

Width of furrows, 15 points. Uniform as compared with one another.

Depth of furrows, 10 points. Uniform and within the limits specified for the contest.

Ends uniform, 10 points. Plows in and out at guide furrow.

Total, 90 points, which is perfect when no dead furrow is finished.

Dead furrow finished, 10 points.

TO PREVENT NOXIOUS PESTS

Clemson College Bulletin Gives Plan for Destroying Weed Seeds in Barnyard Manure.

(Clemson College Bulletin.)

Barnyard manure may become badly infested with weed seeds on account of hay which contains various kinds of seed being fed to live stock. Too often the land is infested with noxious weeds from this source.

This danger may be overcome, says the agricultural extension division of Clemson college, by keeping manure in piles 6 to 10 feet high from four to six weeks. The heat and fermentation produced in such piles has been found to kill practically all the weed seed with the exception of a few on the surface of the pile. These can also be destroyed by putting the surface manure under the bottom of a new pile. By this method the farmer may safely use the manure from every stable or such other places.

WHOOPIING COUGH

SPASMODIC CROUP ASTHMA COUGHS
BRONCHITIS CATARRH COLDS

Vapo-Resolene
Est. 1878

A simple, safe and effective treatment avoiding drugs. Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough and relieves Spasmodic Croup at once. It is a boon to sufferers from Asthma. The air carrying the antiseptic vapor, inhaled with every breath, makes breathing easy; soothes the sore throat and stops the cough, assuring restful nights. It is invaluable to mothers with young children.



PICTURE FRAMING

Bring that Picture or Group Photo that you have been wanting framed to

THE COOKE STUDIO

Next to Napanee Post Office.

We have a full line of Picture Framing Goods.

Canned Goods

Corn 1 lb.	25c
Peas 1 lb.	20c
Peaches 1 lb. in syrup	20c
Tomatoes 3 lbs.	25c
Pumpkin 3 lbs.	20c
Pork and Beans 3 lbs.	15c

A Bargain.

Also Codfish in strips in 1 lb. blocks, and in 2 lb. boxes.
Finnan Haddie, Sea Salmon.
Oysters and Oyster Crackers.

FRANK H. PERRY.

Dundas St., Opposite Royal Hotel
Phone 130.

The Candy Store

Our Homemade Candy continues to please our patrons.

If you have not tried it call and get some on your way home. Your wife and family will appreciate it.

CHOCOLATES
of all sorts and prices

P. PAPPAS

'Phone 208
The Candy Store.

Every Satisfied Customer

Has brought another to our OPTICAL DEPARTMENT. It has always been our aim to satisfy by doing the best work we possibly can.

If you need glasses the best is what you want, and by having your eyes tested by H. E. SMITH, the true condition of your eyesight will be revealed.

Our Prices are Reasonable for the Quality of our

Get your Stationery by the pound at WALLACE'S—it pays.

Will the party who took a blanket off horse in Royal Hotel yard return same to this office, and avoid further proceedings.

On Saturday afternoon last the four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Todd had the misfortune to fall off a kiddie kar and break his leg above the knee.

The gentlemen of St. Mary Magdalene Church will give a re-union in the basement of the church on the evening of Tuesday, 12th. Note the date and look out for further announcement next week.

Cavalier Hooper, a former resident of Napanee, and at one time a prominent business man, died on Wednesday, at Lindsay, aged 66 years. Besides his widow he leaves two children. The remains were brought to Napanee for interment.

Next Wednesday evening, at the Strand Theatre, there will be begun a popular moving picture serial—a serial which has only been out for the past six months. Also on every Wednesday evening the Napanee Orchestra will furnish the music.

On Thursday last, at Kingston General Hospital, Ellen Louise Smith, wife of Rev. J. H. Everson, of Yarker, passed away after a short illness. Deceased was born in England thirty-nine years ago but had lived in this Country for a number of years. The remains were taken to Yarker for interment. Besides her husband she leaves two small daughters.

Almost every trade and profession has its newspaper or journal looking after its special interests. There are several farm papers, but only one that can be truly called the Farmers' Business Paper. That paper is The Weekly Sun, Toronto. Every farmer who farms for profit should be a subscriber. The Sun will pay for itself many times over during the year.

T. W. Quayle, for a number of years Liberal organizer in Alberta, has been appointed private secretary to Hon. A. L. Sifton, and has reached Ottawa to begin his duties. Mr. Quayle is a former newspaper man, who began his career as Odessa correspondent for the Whig. He went west about ten years ago. For a number of years he was editor of the Claresholm, Alberta, Review, and news editor of the Lethbridge Herald. He has been Liberal organizer in Alberta for the past five years.

Sada Marie, beloved wife of Mr. J. W. Metzler, and second daughter of the late S. J. Vrooman, passed away at her home on Bridge Street early Sunday morning. About a year ago she underwent an operation, from which she never fully recovered, and a return of the same malady caused her death after an illness of several weeks. Mrs. Metzler was one of the most active workers in Trinity Sunday School for a long number of years, where her cheery presence will be sadly missed. Besides her husband she leaves two children, Miss Gertrude and Master Jack, both at home; a sister Mrs. Vrooman, of Buffalo, was also with her during her illness. The funeral took place on Tuesday after-

GRACE METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. W. P. Rogers, B.A., Pastor.
10.00—Quarterly Fellowship Meeting.
11.00—Quarterly Sacramental Service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6.45—Song service.
7.00—Regular service.
Song sermon. Subject, "The Voyage of Life."
Monday, 8.00—League meeting under the direction of C. E. Department. A splendid programme.
Thursday evening—Open meeting of the W.M.S.
Friday, 7.30—Prayer meeting.
Friday, 8.30—Choir practice.

Notice

Highest price paid for hides and furs.
Telephone 191 W. G. PAUL.

WHY NOT?

Eat fish instead of beef. You can get Haddie, Salmon, and Halibut, fresh every week, at H. W. KELLY'S. Did you try his Coffee?

Hogs and Cattle Wanted

Will ship hogs on Friday, January 8th. Fat cows, new milch cows, and springers. Veal calves wanted. Highest market price paid.

FRED WILSON.

'Phone 226.

NOTICE

For first-class Watch Repairing, at reasonable prices, go to MEL. TAYLOR'S Jewellery Store. 30 years' experience repairing watches in Napanee, formerly of Smith Bros. Also a stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Cut Glass always on hand. Next door to Henry's Bookstore.

AT BOYES' GROCERY.

We have a good assortment of naval oranges, lemons, California grapes, figs, dates, grape fruit, assorted nuts, snow apples and No. 1 Spys for cooking. Call and see what we have.

G. W. BOYES,

'Phone 236.

NOTICE—BUSINESS CHANGE.

I beg to announce to the public that I have taken over the stock and fixtures of the Beverley-McDonald Co. of groceries, provisions and meats. I am also adding a complete line of new fresh goods which we will sell at the lowest possible prices. Will be pleased to have all the old customers, and new ones as well. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. J. NORMILE & CO.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

We all wonder how it is that it seems impossible to receive a stable and reliable government in Russia. The more confusing public affairs become now the more marvellous does the autocratic rule of the Czar appear. If we knew more about Russia and the Russian people we would not have this difficulty in understanding the Russian situation. The Historical Society is giving the people of Napanee an opportunity to learn something upon this perplexing subject. Come out to-night, February 1st, and hear Dr. Blagrove. His address will be illustrated by lantern slides. All are welcome and no admission is charged. Please be on hand early as the meeting will open at eight o'clock sharp.

Dowling-Breen Wedding.

A quiet but very pretty wedding was celebrated at the home of the bride.

Dry Cleaning

Our process of Dry Cleaning in which we have specialized with complete success, is unrivalled for the successful renovation of materials of every description.

It Removes Dust and Dirt

cleansing thoroughly not only the surface, but the very body of the cloth, and does not injure the most delicate fabrics.

Let us Clean, Repair or make any alteration you wish and put your garments in First-Class Shape.

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH

(PRESBYTERIAN.)

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D. pastor.
10.30 a.m.—Morning service.
11.45—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.00 p.m.—Evening service.

ST. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar.
Services at St. Mary Magdalene Church:
10.30—Holy Communion.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening Prayer.

Ground Bone.

Fresh ground green bone for Poultry, the best thing to feed hens to make them lay. Get it only at V. COWLINGS

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

That Ross Oliver and Archie T. Turnbull are no longer acting as my agents as hay buyers. Any parties selling hay to the above sells to them personally.

E. G. DENNEE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

Jas. Gordon, the colporteur, has moved into his last winter's stand, in Davis & Coates' tin shop, in the Campbell House building. He will have his usual supply of Xmas and other literature. Call and see him. 52-11

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W. J. NORMILE & CO.

Dying Soldier Cast Vote.

A Paris cable to The Mail and Empire, Toronto, tells two anecdotes of the voting in France.

Has brought another to our **OPTICAL DEPARTMENT.** It has always been our aim to satisfy by doing the best work we possibly can.

If you need glasses the best is what you want, and by having your eyes tested by H. E. SMITH, the true condition of your eyesight will be revealed.

Our Prices are Reasonable for the Quality of our Spectacles.

Smith's Jewelry Store

Established 1881.

Music.

If you are thinking of buying a Piano, Organ, Talking Machine (Victor or Edison), or Sewing Machine, see us before you buy. We trade for anything. Terms to suit purchaser. Hundreds of references. Long winter evenings is the time to enjoy a Talking Machine. Come and see them. Hundreds of records.

VANLUVEN BROS.

Napanee and Moscow.

No trouble with rats and mice if you use Elcay's Rat Paste. WALLACE'S Drug Store, agents.

Ford Prices raise to-day (October 11th.) Coupeltes have raised \$70.00, and Sedans \$80.00. Order your Touring Car at once before they raise and save money. VANLUVEN BROS., dealers Kingston and Moscow, W. J. NORMILE, dealer Napanee.

late S. J. Vrooman, passed away at her home on Bridge Street early Sunday morning. About a year ago she underwent an operation, from which she never fully recovered, and a return of the same malady caused her death after an illness of several weeks. Mrs. Metzler was one of the most active workers in Trinity Sunday School for a long number of years, where her cheery presence will be sadly missed. Besides her husband she leaves two children, Miss Gertrude and Master Jack, both at home; a sister Mrs. Vrooman, of Buffalo, was also with her during her illness. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, services were held in Trinity Church and interment at Riverview Vault.

Montreal, Jan. 27.—Le Canada publishes the following despatch from Ottawa...

"There are two sensations at the Capital, one of which interests the whole country, and the other the Province of Quebec. The first is that the Government, acceding to the demands of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, will soon repeal the Railway Commission's order increasing the tariff on passengers and freight fifteen per cent. The other sensational announcement is to the effect that a cablegram has just arrived from London saying that the soldiers' vote had elected Hon. Messrs. Blondin and Sevigny in Laurier-Outremont and St. Henri-Westmount, respectively. It would also appear that, thanks to the volunteers' vote in the St. Johns (Quebec) camp, Mr. Rainville may also be elected in the same manner. This rumor is given for what it is worth. The Associated Press says that the votes are still being assorted in London and Paris, and that the counting has not yet been commenced. However, the rumor, as given, circulates with persistence.

Order your flowers at Wallace's, agents for Dunlop's, one of America's greatest wedding and funeral floral designers. Flowers delivered same day ordered—WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

LLOYD GEORGE SAYS:

The War will be Won in England.

It was another way of saying that the productive power of the Empire must win it.

It is our privilege and duty as citizens of that Empire to assist to the limit of our power.

To do so effectively Farm Buildings, and Implements, and even homes should be equipped with every convenience to offset the scarcity of help.

What improvements to save labor can you make before the Spring Work Commences?

It does not interest you to know that I have very large stocks of Lumber and other Building Supplies, but it

DOES INTEREST YOU

to know that whether you want a Barn, Garage, part of an implement, interior finish, plain furniture, or even a New Home, I can prepare you a plan or design and specification, give you a fair price on the material or hand over the whole thing ready to use, saving your trouble and TIME.

W. D. MIDMER,

Mill and East Streets, NAPANEE, ONT.

'Phone, Office 14, Residence 123.

Successors to Daffoe & Waller.

45th

and the Russian people would not have this difficulty in understanding the Russian situation. The Historical Society is giving the people of Napanee an opportunity to learn something upon this perplexing subject. Come out to-night, February 1st, and hear Dr. Blagrove. His address will be illustrated by lantern slides. All are welcome and no admission is charged. Please be on hand early as the meeting will open at eight o'clock sharp.

Dowling-Breen Wedding.

A quiet but very pretty wedding was solemnized on Tuesday, Jan. 22nd, at the Church of the Annunciation, Chippewa, when Patrick Dowling and Miss Teresa Breen were united in marriage. The nuptial mass was celebrated by the pastor, Rev. Father J. H. McDonald. The handsome bride looked charming in a tailored suit of dark blue serge and a dainty blouse of white silk. Her hat was white plush with touches of pink and feather trimming. Miss Anna Dowling, sister of the groom, was bridesmaid. She wore a suit of purple velour trimmed with white silk and a white silk hat with feather trimming. The groomsmen were Thomas V. Breen, brother of the bride. After the ceremony the guests returned to the home of the bride's parents, where a sumptuous repast was passed. The bride received many useful and beautiful presents from her relatives and friends. Mr. and Mrs. Dowling will reside on the groom's farm near Enterprise.

If you want the best grade of Hydrogen Peroxide ask for Rexall—proven by government test one of the best on the market. For sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

WIRE FENCING.

County Clerk W. G. Wilson informs us that at the last session of the County Council the question of compelling wire fencing on county roads was discussed, and that if local municipalities do not take action in the matter, the county may. It has occurred to us that the township ratepayers might like to know the statutory law on this subject, and also as to snow fences. Revised Statutes Ontario, 1914, Chapter 192 (Municipal Act) Section 399, Sub-Section 29, is as follows: "By-Laws may be passed by the councils of local municipalities prescribing the height and description of, and the means of maintaining and keeping up and laying down fences along highways or parts thereof; and for making compensation for the increased expenses required so to maintain, keep up or lay down any such fence. And by section 408, this municipal power is extended to counties along highways under jurisdiction of the county. By the Snow Fence Act R. S. O. Chapter 211, the councils are fully empowered by By-Law to require the owner or occupier of land bordering upon a public highway to take down, alter or remove any fence which causes an accumulation of snow or drift so as to impede or obstruct travel—the county making such compensation as may be agreed upon, or in default of such agreement compensation to be determined by three fenceviewers as arbitrators, and in case of neglect or refusal by owner or occupant, the council, after the expiration of two months from time of compensation agreed upon, or determined by fenceviewers, may take down such fences and may construct the fences approved of by council, and the amount of all costs and charges thereby incurred by the council, over and above the amount of compensation, may be recovered by council by action in Division Court.

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

that I have taken over the stock and fixtures of the Beverley-McDonald Co. of groceries, provisions and meats. I am also adding a complete line of new fresh goods, which we will sell at the lowest possible prices. Will be pleased to have all the old customers, and new ones as well. Satisfaction guaranteed.

W. J. NORMILE & CO.

Dying Soldier Cast Vote.

A Paris cable to The Mail and Empire, Toronto, tells two anecdotes of the voting in France.

A pathetic incident was the casting of a vote by a dying man at a hospital. He was unable to use his hands, but retained a clear intellect and gave instructions as follows:

"Please mark it so that these fellows (referring to the Opposition) will get a black coat" shortly afterward he expired.

On the ludicrous side there was the instance of a well known cavalry unit. They got into a tight corner in the recent fighting and were fighting against heavy odds, when the first message to reach them was the instructions from the polling office.

A Tribute From a Friend.

The sacrifices of Canada in behalf of a democratic peace and for the overthrow of a monstrous militarism that threatens every free and civilized man are one of the wonders of the world. Little in ancient or modern annals surpasses the virtue displayed by Canada.

For forty months Canada has been sending across the sea her nobles and best. No like population in the world has excelled her in soldier recruited, and the mighty contribution has been made without resort to conscription.

And that there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning, to Canada's righteous purpose was attested lately by the results of her general election. The issue was whether or not conscription should be established. With young and vigorous elements abroad, with a majority of Canadian homes stricken, with women voting, and a solid block of French Canadians coldly indifferent to the great issues of the war, the sweeping victory for conscription is remarkable. It tends to reassure those of little faith who have doubted the sticking power of a democracy of its willingness to hold out against an autocracy in the grim and unlovely business of war-making.

Canada, so far as her immediate future was concerned, was safe. She knew that, even though Great Britain was broken, as long as the United States stood she could rely on protection. Selfishness whispered to her not to exert herself—to enjoy the fat prosperity that would flow to her from the sale of her vast supplies. But the voice of the temple tempted her not. She prized her soul more than her body, and with splendid chivalry, long before this country came in, she has been fighting our battle for the freedom of the world, for a civilization based on right and not on might.

The free democracy of the United States salutes with admiration the free democracy of Canada. Across our border dwell a people at once pacific and heroic. Such a people and the government they create to execute their will we can trust. We need no forts to guard the frontier. We dwell at peace with a good neighbor whose essential purposes are our own. God grant that in the history of the next three years, if the period of sacrifice is thus prolonged, we shall show a nobility of mind and an energy of the spirit equal to our brothers of the north.—New York Globe.

Dry Cleaning

Our process of Dry Cleaning in which we have specialized with complete success, is unrivalled for the successful renovation of materials of every description.

It Removes Dust and Dirt

cleansing thoroughly not only the surface, but the very body of the cloth, and does not injure the most delicate fabrics.

Let us Clean, Repair or make any alteration you wish and put your garments in First-Class Shape.

JAMES WALTERS,

Merchant Tailoring, Napanee.

ST. ANDREWS' CHURCH

(PRESBYTERIAN.)

Rev. A. J. Wilson, B. A., B. D., pastor.

10.30 a.m.—Morning service.

11.45—Sunday School and Bible classes.

7.00 p.m.—Evening service.

T. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH
Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M.A., Vicar.
Services at S. Mary Magdalene church:

10.30—Holy Communion.

12.00—Sunday School.

7.00—Evening Prayer.

round Bone.

Fresh ground green bone for Poultry, the best thing to feed hens to make them lay. Get it only at

V. COWLINGS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

That Ross Oliver and Archie T. Turnbull are no longer acting as my agents as hay buyers. Any parties dealing with the above sells to me personally.

E. G. DENNEE.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

Jas. Gordon, the colporteur, has moved into his last winter's stand, in Jarvis & Coates' tin shop, in the Campbell House building. He will have his usual supply of Xmas and her literature. Call and see him.

52-11

NOTICE—BUSINESS CHANGE.

I beg to announce to the public that I have taken over the stock and fixtures of the Beverley-McDonald Co. groceries, provisions and meats. I am also adding a complete line of fresh goods which we will sell at the lowest possible prices. Will be pleased to have all the old customers, and new ones as well. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Dying Soldier Cast Vote.

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TRINITY METHODIST CHURCH

Rev. C. W. DeMille, Minister.

9.45—Fellowship service.

10.30—Communion service.

11.45—Sunday School.

3.00—Mission Band.

7.00—Evening worship.

Wednesday, 7.30—W.M.S. has charge of mid-week service. Miss Paul, Missionary from British Columbia, will speak. Special music.

Thursday, 7.30—Choir practice.

PERSONALS

Mr. Garratt Taylor has severed his connection with the Daly Tea Co.

Mrs. Nelson Young spent a few days last week with friends in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. James Barnes, Deseronto, spent a few days this week with friends in Kingston.

Mr. J. H. Spencer, Glarus, Sask., spent a few days this week the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. McLaughlin.

Miss Blanche Beith, who has been an employee of the local Hydro office, leaves this week for Ottawa where she becomes private secretary to the Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

Miss M. Alberta Bell returned on Friday last from a trip to the Pacific Coast.

Sergt.-Major F. R. Maybee, of the Freeport Military Hospital, is home visiting his brother, Mr. C. I. Maybee. He is now waiting his discharge.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Robinson spent last week in Toronto.

Miss Margaret Maybee, Brighton, is the guest of Mrs. Lottimer.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Mallory, Adolphustown, announce the marriage of their daughter, Bessie Florence, to Mr. Morley Creighton Hawley. The wedding will take place early in February.

Mrs. Cross who has been spending several weeks with her mother, Mrs. Alex Smith, returned to Montreal last week.

Messrs. Ralph Sills and Roy McGreer were attending the I.H.C. tractor engineering school in Ottawa last week.

Mrs. J. G. Daly spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Pybus entertained a number of their friends on Tuesday evening—Euchre.

Gunner J. W. Milligan spent his last leave with his uncle, W. S. Exley, before leaving for the West Indies.

Miss Lena Graham returned this week to Utica, N. Y.

Mrs. Dr. Clark, Belleville, is the guest of Mrs. G. B. Carran.

Mr. Geo. Scott has received notice to report at Kingston for Military Service.

Mrs. Homer Miles entertained a large party on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Ross Friskin, Carman, Man., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Rankin, Bridge Street.

Mrs. Doxsee spent a few days this week in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Garratt Neely, Saskatoon, are spending the week with Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Lott.

Miss Gertie Rogers, Kingston, spent a few days in town this week.

BIRTHS.

MARABLE—At Napanee, on Saturday, January 26th, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Marable, a daughter.

SCHELL—At Kelowna, B. C. on Saturday, January 5th, 1918, to Mr. and



The Red Cross Society

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee will be held in the Council Chamber, on Saturday, February 2nd, at 2 p.m. The members are asked to be on time as the work-meeting starts at 2.30.

The N.C.I. Knitting Club is composed of a number of Collegiate girls, banded together for patriotic purposes. It is with much pleasure the Red Cross acknowledges a splendid donation of eleven pairs of socks neatly made by this Club and ready for shipment.

The Hall on Saturday was filled to capacity, when the Society met the members of the Dartmouth Relief League for the purpose of tying a number of quilts to be sent away. Sixty-nine have already been forwarded and twelve others are almost finished. The Red Cross is glad to be able to assist the League in this noble work.

The Ladies of Hayburn and the members of the Ladies' Aid, Hay Bay, have again sent in a number of pyjamas; the work is greatly appreciated.

A gift of \$5.00 is thankfully received from Miss Minnie Smith and a generous sum of money from Mr. T. B. German.

Mrs. Godfrey Bartlett furnished the music at the Strand last week, kindly giving the Red Cross her financial gain.

The Finance Committee will meet at the home of Mrs. C. I. Maybee, on Tuesday, February 5th, at three o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

Another shipment of pure Horehound Twist just received at WALLACE'S Drug Store.

Women's Patriotic Service and Red Cross Work

Through the "U. E. Loyalist" Chapter, I.O.D.E.



In response to the appeal made for socks for the French Soldiers by the Secours National, Toronto, who held a Sock Shower for this purpose on Friday last, the 25 inst.; a fine case was shipped from our room on Tuesday, the 22nd, containing a large number of splendid hand-knitted woollen socks and many other most useful and much-needed articles for hospital use, for which we have received very appreciative thanks.

On the same day as the result of a letter recently received by Mrs. Harshaw from Mrs. W. J. Armitage, of Halifax, some excellent cases of clothing were forwarded to this lady, who has been so active and self-sacrificing in relief work there.

We have lately lost, through the demise of Mrs. H. J. Kilpatrick, one of our very best most earnest and constant workers, who with her sister,

THE SAD STORY OF THE STRUGGLE FOR LIFE

is frequently revealed in these war times even in this well-to-do Province. Hard enough to be poor—still worse to be sick and poor.

The lot of the consumptive is a specially trying one. Only recently a family was discovered living in two small rooms over a store. At one time they had occupied a comfortable home but the father took sick and had to give up work. With the savings all gone, they were forced to sell the furniture to buy food. When the man was found to be a consumptive, this was the opportunity of the Muskoka Free Hospital to bring relief so that not only would the stricken husband have a winning chance for life, but more desirable still, the wife and children should be removed from danger of contracting the disease. Under skilful guidance the home was cleaned up and the family temporarily provided for. It is now reported that the patient is doing well, with every chance of recovery.

This is the great work carried on by the Muskoka Free Hospital which is now appealing for help.

Contributions may be sent to W. J. Gage, Chairman, 84 Spadina Avenue, Toronto, or Geo. A. Reid, Secretary-Treasurer, 223 College St., Toronto.

Get your Stationery at WALLACE'S

Your dentist will tell you that there is nothing better to clean and preserve the teeth than Rexall Pearl Tooth Paste—for sale in Napanee at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

HELP FOR THE FARMER.

While we may not be able to help you personally we are offering the farmer special inducements in installing a Milking Machine this winter to help you in the spring and summer of 1918. We handle the Empire Mechanical Milker which has proven to take first place at the Experimental Farms. We are also agents for all kinds of Farm Machinery, Louden Barn Equipments, Gasoline Engines, Hay Presses, Wagons, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters, Pianos; and have purchased the carriage factory of Mr. C. A. Graham, foot of John street. We are opening it into a garage and will be pleased to show and demonstrate the Gray Dort car. Also have second hand cars, and some good horses and colts for sale. Business carried on in the same old stand on John Street, and at the garage.

HARTMAN & CARD.

51-2-m-p

Reliable Stock Foods, all makes, such as Royal Purple, Hess & Clark's, Fratts, and International, etc., for sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store. Also agents for Dr. Bell's Veterinary Remedies.

This is one of the Biggest Specials we ever Advertised.

\$4 up to \$6 Boots



beg to announce to the public at I have taken over the stock and tures of the Beverley-McDonald Co. groceries, provisions and meats. I also adding a complete line of w fresh goods, which we will sell at lowest possible prices. Will be eased to have all the old custom- and new ones as well. Satisfac- n guaranteed.

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With young and vigorous ele- ts abroad, with a majority of nadian homes stricken, with wo- en voting, and a solid block of ench Canadians coldly indifferent the great issues of the war, the eeping victory for conscription is narkable. It tends to reassure e of little faith who have doubted e sticking power of a democracy— its willingness to hold out against autocracy in the grim and unlove- business of war-making.

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The free democracy of the United tes salutes with admiration the e democracy of Canada. Across r border dwell a people at once fic and heroic. Such a people d the government they create to ecute their will we can trust. We ed no forts to guard the frontier. e dwell at peace with a good neigh- r whose essential purposes are r own. God grant that in the his- y of the next three years, if the rid of sacrifice is thus prolonged, shall show a nobility of mind and energy of the spirit equal to our thers of the north.—New York obe.

visiting Mr. and Mrs. Rankin, Bridge Street.

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BIRTHS.

MARACLE—At Napanee, on Satur- day, January 26th, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Maracle, a daughter.

SCHILL—At Kelowna, B. C. on Sat- urday, January 5th, 1918, to Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Schill, twins, boy and girl.

MARRIAGES.

SHARPE—BELL—On Wednesday, Jan 30th, at Trinity Parsonage, Nap- anee, by Rev. C. W. Demille, Agnes Bata, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Bell, to Wesley Parrott Sharpe, both of Ernestown.

DEATHS

ASSELSTINE—At South Fredericks- burgh, on Tuesday, January 29th, 1918, Samuel Asselstine, aged 67 years, 1 month.

FOOTE—At Richmond, on Monday, January, 28th, 1918, Mrs. M. W. Foote.

HOOPER—At Lindsay, on Wednes- day, January 30th, 1918, Cavalier A. Hooper, aged 66 years.

LUCAS—At Richmond, on Monday, January 28th, 1918, Mrs. C. N. Lucas, aged 65 years, 9 months, 19 days.

METZLER—At Napanee, on Sunday, January 27th, 1918, Sada Marie Vroo- man, beloved wife of Mr. J. W. Metzler.

If you want something in Station- ery a little out of the ordinary you'll get it at WALLACE'S, the Leading Drug Store.

ENTERPRISE

The roads are full again after the snow storm and wind.

Many expressions of regret are heard on account of the cold weather, seemingly being the coldest for years.

Mr. Alex. Lynch, of Tamworth, spent Sunday and Monday at Alex. Burn's.

Mrs. Wm. J. Dowling, who has been laid up with an attack of bronchitis, is rapidly recovering under the care of Dr. O'Connor, Tamworth.

We are glad to state that Miss Katie Dillon, who underwent an operation in the Hotel Dieu, Kingston, is doing nicely and is expected home in the near future.

Mr. Thos. Fitzgerald had the mis- fortune to lose one of his horses last week.

Mr. Joseph Fisher intends moving on his place, now occupied by Mr. Joseph Kenny, in the spring.

Much sympathy is felt for Mr. and Mrs. Henry Davy in the loss of their only daughter, who succumbed to an operation for appendicitis at the General Hospital, Kingston.

Rumor says a wedding soon. Guess who?

A LAMENT

My Tuesdays are meatless,
My Wednesdays are wheatless,
I'm getting more eatless each day;
My home it is heatless,
My bed it is sheetless;
They're all sent to the Y.M.C.A.
The barrooms are treatless,
My coffee is sweetless,
Each day I am poorer and wiser,
My stockings are footless
My trousers are seatless.
Great Scott, how I do hate the Kaiser.

—Orillia Packet.

Everything in Stationery, Inks and Fountain Pens at WALLACE'S Drug Store Limited.

was shipped from our room on Tues- day, the 22nd, containing a large num- ber of splendid hand-knitted woollen socks and many other most useful and much-needed articles for hospital use, for which we have received very ap- preciative thanks.

On the same day as the result of a letter recently received by Mrs. Har- shaw from Mrs. W. J. Armitage, of Halifax, some excellent cases of cloth- ing were forwarded to this lady, who has been so active and self-sacrificing in relief work there.

We have lately lost, through the de- mise of Mrs. H. J. Kilpatrick, one of our very best most earnest and con- stant workers, who with her sister, Mrs. Gould, has been the beginning of the war knit most beautifully many dozens of pairs of socks. We shall greatly miss this faithful work in our future shipments.

In previous notes on our Belgian Relief work, an omission was unwit- tingly made, in failure to mention the splendid work being done for this ob- ject by Mrs. Dickinson's group of young girls, who have been and are still making layettes, one of which was exhibited some weeks ago at our work room, exciting at the time much favourable comment from the ladies who were present, who greatly ad- mired them.

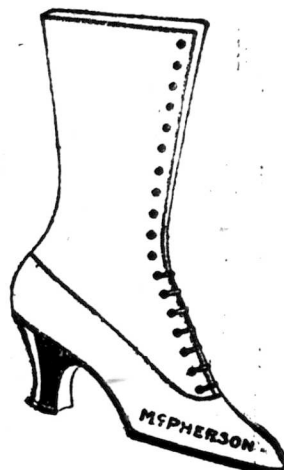
Do not fail to reserve Wednesday, February the 6th, as the Euchre Party will be held in the Oddfellow's Rooms in the Harshaw Block, on that evening, in aid of the I.O.D.E. Home for unclaimed children at Halifax. It is hoped and believed that all our citi- zens will feel an interest in and wish to help these unfortunate little ones. Even if not a card player, you will be welcomed, as a cosy corner will be available for social intercourse, the ladies being invited to bring their knitting.

Try Jontel, the new Talcum with the \$100,000 odor, 35c. per tin at WALLACE'S, Napanee's Leading Drug Store.

sale at WALLACE'S Drug Store. Also agents for Dr. Bell's Veterinary Rem- edies.

This is one of the Biggest Specials we ever Adver- tised.

\$4 up to \$6 Boots



30 pairs of sizes 2½ to 4 only, at

\$2.45

If you can wear these sizes here is your chance.

WEISS BROS.

Largest Shoe Dealers
Napanee's Leading Shoe Store.
NAPANEE and TRENTON.

STRAND THEATRE

[Madill's Old Stand]

M. MAKER, Proprietor.

Well Heated.

Well Ventilated.

Good Comfortable Seats.

Always

First-Class Shows.

M. MAKER,

Proprietor.